

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1828.

No. 2

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

WOOD! WOOD!!

THE Commissioners of Adams county will receive Proposals, in writing, on *Monday the 24th of November next*, for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison the ensuing year. By order,

D. HORNER, Clerk.
 Oct. 21. td

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg,
 Oct. 11, 1828. }

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Bank on *Monday the 17th of November next*. By order,

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

FOR RENT, A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq.
 Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, & half Lot of Ground, situate on Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite the residence of T. C. Miller, Esq. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Beisel, Gettysburg, or the subscriber, in Berlin.

ISAAC DRITT.
 Oct. 21. 4t

EDWIN A. ATLEE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced, and intends carrying on, a Saddlery, Harness, & Trunk MANUFACTORY, together with the COACH TRIMMING BUSINESS, in all their variety, in Middle-street, at the Coach-making Establishment of Mr. George Gilbert, and a short distance West of B. Gilbert's Tavern, in the borough of Gettysburg—and assures the public that no pains will be spared to merit their favor, and render satisfaction.
 Gettysburg, Oct. 7. 7t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, Sen. Gettysburg.
 MARTIN KELLER.
 Oct. 28. 1c

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, offers at PRIVATE SALE,

THE PLANTATION of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

164 ACRES

and allowance of Patented Land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by Wm. FARRER, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Esq.
 Aug. 28. 1f

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP,

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for Cash or Country Produce, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.
 Gettysburg, Oct. 14. 1f

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.:

A Tract of Land, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Wierman, Esq. the heirs of Isaac Pearson, dec'd, and others, containing 223 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling-house, with a brick back building, and brick bank barn, a one and an half story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Andrew Thompson, dec'd. —ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Doll, John Gilbert and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, on which are erected two dwelling-houses, one double bank barn, part log and part stone, one small barn, a tau-yard of 25 vats, bark shed and currying shop, with two orchards—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Abel I. Thomas.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Eckart, Jacob Shunk and others, containing 35 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckart.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Isaac Durbin, John Sivaly, and others, containing 56 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Andrew Shenebrook.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Harman Wierman, John Yeagy, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, four of which are cleared—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Adams.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Groop, Philip Graft and others, containing 109 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Abraham Fickes.—ALSO,

A Tract of Wood-Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Slaybaugh, Peter Ferris, and others, containing 4 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of George Slaybaugh.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickle, Andrew Marshall, Grove, and others, containing 130 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house and log barn, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Francis M'Glaughlin, dec'd.—ALSO,

The two-thirds of two adjoining Lots of Ground, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, adjoining lots of Jacob Winrott, Jr. and others, on which are erected a log dwelling house and log stable—seized

and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Bringman.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Yetts, Anthony Swisser and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which are erected two dwelling-houses, the one stone and the other log, and a log barn—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Tobias Starry.—ALSO,

The interest of William Wilson in A certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Abdiel M'Allister and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story log dwelling-house, with a one story back building, a double log barn, a stable and waggon shed, with an orchard.—ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of Robert Armstrong, in a certain

Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Gaughy, the heirs of Conn Menoch, deceased, and others, containing 320 acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses and two log barns.—ALSO,

The undivided fourth part of

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Anthony Deardorff, and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story dwelling-house, part stone and part log, with a small stone back-building, (occupied as a Tavern-stand,) a double bank barn, an orchard, and two wells of water.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Valentine Fehl, and others, containing 221 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

One other Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Boyd, and others, containing 321 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

The undivided third part of

A Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, containing an acre and an half, more or less, bounded on the north and east by an alley, and on the south and west by lot of George Shryock—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 4. 1ts

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in First York street. Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.
 April 15. 1f

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shown to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.
 Sept. 23. 1f

\$2 REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, at Mechanic's-town, on Sunday week, three head of cattle—A Dark Brindle HEIFER, thick neck, and stout bodied—A Dark MILCH COW, no horns, white head and ears, with a bell on—One Small MILCH COW, dark brindle, &c. Both Milch Cows give considerable milk. The above reward will be given if put up and notice given so that I get them again.

CHRISTIAN ZEIGMUND.
 Oct. 28. 3t

TAVERN STAND, FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of Daniel Mark, deceased, offers for Rent

THAT EXCELLENT TAVERN STAND, late the property of said deceased, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike. The house is a large two-story building, with a Kitchen attached to it, Stables Sheds, Oat-house, &c. with a large yard, in which are two never-failing wells, with new pumps therein. The Property will be Rented for one or more years.

If not Rented privately before *Saturday the 29th inst.*, it will on that day be Rented, by Public Outcry.

GEORGE TROSTLE.
 Nov. 4. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of November next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Monfort, David March, and others, containing 150 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land. There is a sufficiency of Woodland. The improvements are a

Stone House, Log Barn, and other Out-buildings. A sufficient title will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known.

BENJAMIN B. JOHNSTON.
 Oct. 14. 1ts
 If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for the term of three years.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ANDREW POLLY,

late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit: on Sarah, intermarried with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Esther, intermarried with Anthony Reickart, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Trostle, Barbara, intermarried with John Werner, Catharine, intermarried with Leonard Bricker, Polly, intermarried with William Bell, Andrew Polly, Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly; the son of John Polly, dec'd, to wit: John Polly; and the children of Margaret, who was intermarried with John Cochenour, to wit: Catharine Cochenour, Mary Cochenour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Spotswood, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Cogley, and Ephraim, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors; to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 4th Monday of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said dec'd should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.
 GEO. ZIEGLER Clk.
 Oct. 21. 1c

PRIVATE SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, the BEAUTIFUL FARM, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE "Garden of Adams County," adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, Esq. lying within two miles of Gettysburg, containing

153 ACRES

of Patented Land, free of all incumbrance.

If not sold at Private Sale before the first day of December next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE.—Terms will be made known by me on the day of sale.

SAMUEL SHOWER.
 Oct. 28. 1s

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER,
 President.
 Oct. 7. 1f

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, lying on Rock creek, adjoining lands of Henry Clutz, Francis Allison and others, containing 53 Acres and allowance of Patented Land.

The improvements are a Log House and double Log Barn, and other Out-houses. There is an Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees; and two wells of water near the house.

JACOB SAWYER.
 Oct. 28. 5t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, a

VALUABLE FARM, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Sheffer, Henry Stouffer, and others, containing

150 ACRES

of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large two-story

Stone Dwelling-House, Log Barn, Log Stable & Spring house, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard. There are about 100 acres of the above tract cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the residue in good Timber. The terms will be moderate. CATHARINE COX.
 Oct. 28. 5t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Patented Land, (late the property of ANTHONY DEARDORFF, deceased,) containing 180 ACRES and allowance, situate in Reading township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Conrad Hanes, Jonathan Neely, Esq. the Heirs of James Elliot, deceased, and others. The land is of as good quality as any in the neighborhood—about 125 Acres are cleared, and the residue in good Timber.—There is a large proportion of excellent Meadow, and more may be made, as there is a never-failing stream of water running through the property. The improvements are, a commodious

two story Brick-house and Brick bank Barn, and other out-houses, a Well of water at the door, and a good Orchard.—There are several springs on the Farm, and water in almost every field.—An indisputable Title will be given.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

DAN'L LONGANECKER,
 WILLIAM PATTERSON,
 Executors.
 Oct. 28. 1ts

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep at his establishment, in West-York street, Gettysburg, a general assortment of the most fashionable and durable

FURNITURE;

which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any offered in this place—consisting in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end & plain Sideboards, French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and gentlemen's Secretaries & Book-cases, Pillar and claw dining, breakfast, and card Tables,

Plain do. do. do. Ladies' Work-stands, Shaving and candle Stands, Cribs, Biddets, Cradles, portable Writing Desks; and a general assortment of Bedsteads, of cherry, maple, and stained woods, nicely finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

COPAINS; and informs the public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of sepulture.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2. 1f

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Bank of Gettysburg, }
Oct. 11, 1828. }

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FOR RENT,

A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq., Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

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The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, Sen. Gettysburg.

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FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, offers at PRIVATE SALE,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McLaughlin, John Stewart and others, containing

and allowance of Patented Land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, may be shown the premises, by WM. FERRIE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to WM. DOUGLASS, Esq.

Aug. 26.

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WM. E. CAMP,

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

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N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, and Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.:

A Tract of Land,

situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Wieman, Esq., the heirs of Isaac Pearson, dec'd, and others, containing 223 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling-house, with a brick back building, and brick bank barn, a one and an half story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

—ALSO, A Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Doll, John Gilbert and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which are erected two dwelling-houses, one double bank barn, part log and part stone, one small barn, a tan-yard of 25 vats, bark shed and currying shop, with two orchards—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Abel I. Thomas.

—ALSO, A Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Eckart, Jacob Shunk and others, containing 35 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckart.

—ALSO, A Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Isaac Durbin, John Straly, and others, containing 55 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Andrew Shenebrook.

—ALSO, A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Harman Wieman, John Yeagy, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, four of which are cleared—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Adams.

—ALSO, A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Groop, Philip Graft and others, containing 100 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Abraham Ficker.

—ALSO, A Tract of Wood-Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Slaybaugh, Peter Ferris, and others, containing 10 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of George Slaybaugh.

—ALSO, A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickle, Andrew Marshall, Grove, and others, containing 130 acres, more or less.

ed a two-story log dwelling-house and log barn, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Francis McLaughlin, dec'd.

—ALSO, Lots of Ground, situate in Little-town, Adams county, adjoining lots of Jacob Winrott, Jr. and others, on which are erected a log dwelling house and log stable—seized

and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Bringman.

—ALSO, A Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Yetts, Anthony Swisser and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which are erected two dwelling-houses, the one stone and the other log, and a log barn—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Tobias Starry.

—ALSO, The interest of William Wilson in A certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Abdiel McAllister and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story log dwelling-house, with a one story back building, a double log barn, a stable and waggon shed, with an orchard.

—ALSO, All the right, title, and interest of Robert Armstrong, in a certain Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McLaughlin, the heirs of Conn Menoch, deceased, and others, containing 320 acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling-houses and two log barns.

—ALSO, The undivided fourth part of

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Anthony Deardorff, and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story dwelling-house, part stone and part log, with a small stone back-building, (occupied as a Tavern-stand,) a double bank barn, an orchard, and two wells of water.

—ALSO, A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Valentine Fehl, and others, containing 221 acres, more or less.

—ALSO, One other Tract of Mountain-Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Boyd, and others, containing 221 acres, more or less.

—ALSO, The undivided third part of

A Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, containing an acre and an half, more or less, bounded on the north and east by an alley, and on the south and west by lot of George Shryock—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HAZEL, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing 173 Acres and 68 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shown to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23.

\$2 REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber's place, on the 26th inst., a day week, three head of cattle—A Dark Brindle HEIFER, thick neck, and stout bodied—A Dark MILCH COW, no horns, white head and ears, with a bell on—One Small MILCH COW, dark brindle, &c. Both Much Cows give considerable milk. The above reward will be given if put up and notice given so that I get them again.

CHRISTIAN ZEIGMUND.

TAVERN STAND, FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of Daniel Mark, deceased, offers for Rent

THAT EXCELLENT TAVERN STAND, late the property of said deceased, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike. The house is a large two-story building, with a Kitchen attached to it, Stables, Sheds, Oat-house, &c. with a large yard, in which are two never-failing wells, with new pumps therein. The Property will be Rented for one or more years.

If not Rented privately before Saturday the 29th inst., it will on that day be Rented, by Public Outcry.

GEORGE TROSTLE.

Nov. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of November next, on the premises, A TAVERN, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Monfort, David March, and others, containing 150 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land. There is a sufficiency of Woodland. The improvements are a

Stone House, Log Barn, and other Out-buildings. A sufficient title will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known.

BENJAMIN B. JOHNSTON.

Oct. 14.

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for the term of three years.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ANDREW POLLY,

late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit: on Sarah, intermarried with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Esq., intermarried with Anthony Reickart, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Trostle, Barbara, intermarried with John Werner, Catharine, intermarried with Leonard Bricker, Polly, intermarried with William Bell, Andrew Polly, Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly; the son of John Polly, dec'd, to wit: John Polly; and the children of Margaret, who was intermarried with John Cochenour, to wit: Catharine Cochenour, Mary Cochenour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Spotswood, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Cogley, and Ephraim, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors; to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 4th Monday of November next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said dec'd should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER Ck.

Oct. 21.

PRIVATE SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, the

BEAUTIFUL FARM,

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE "Garden of Adams County,"

adjoining lands of William McClellan, Esq. lying within two miles of Gettysburg, containing

153 ACRES

of Patented Land, free of all incumbrance.

If not sold at Private Sale before the first day of December next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE.

Terms will be made known by me on the day of sale.

Oct. 28.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the next session, for an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER,

Oct. 7.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, lying on Rock creek, adjoining lands of Henry Clutz, Francis Allison and others, containing 53 Acres and allowance of Patented Land.

The improvements are a Log House and double Log Barn, and other Out-houses. There is an Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees; and two wells of water near the house.

JACOB SAWYER.

Oct. 25.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Sheffer, Henry Stouffer, and others, containing

150 ACRES

of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large two-story

Stone Dwelling-House, Log Barn, Log Stable & Spring house, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard. There are about 100 acres of the above tract cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the residue in good Timber. The terms will be moderate.

CATHARINE COX.

Oct. 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of November next, on the premises,

A Tract of Patented Land,

(Late the property of ANTHONY DEARDORFF, deceased,) containing 180 ACRES and allowance, situate in Reading township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Conrad Hanes, Jonathan Neely, Esq. the Heirs of James Elliot, deceased, and others. The land is of as good quality as any in the neighborhood—about 125 Acres are cleared, and the residue in good Timber. There is a large proportion of excellent Meadow, and more may be made, as there is a never-failing stream of water running through the property. The improvements are, a commodious

two story Brick-house

and Brick bank Barn, and other out-houses, a Well of water at the door, and a good Orchard.

There are several springs on the Farm, and water in almost every field.—An indisputable Title will be given.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

DAN'L LONGANECKER,

WILLIAM PATTERSON,

Executors.

Oct. 28.

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET-MAKER

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep at his establishment, in West-York street, Gettysburg, a general assortment of the most fashionable and durable

FURNITURE;

which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any offered in this place—consisting in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-ends and plain Sideboards, French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and gentlemen's Secretaries & Book-cases, Pillar and claw dining, breakfast, and card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies' Work-stands,

Shaving and candle Stands,

Cribbs, Bidets, Cradles, portable Writing Desks;

and a general assortment of Bedsteads, of cherry, maple, and stained woods, richly finished, all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

and informs the public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of sepulture.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Nov. 3.
MOST CRUEL MURDER.
On Saturday evening, the 25th ult., Miss Rebecca McCrook, daughter of Mr. John McCrook, of Pike Run township, Washington county, on Maple creek, left her father's house, late in the evening, to visit her sister on the opposite side of the Monongahela river, Bellersnon. During Sabbath day it was found that ~~her sister~~ had not visited her sister, and was not to be found. Monday morning her parents, friends, and neighbors, became alarmed and commenced searching for her, when her body was found, near the great road, less than half a mile from her father's house—her throat cut from ear to ear, both her hands considerably mangled and some indistinct marks, or prints of fingers, about and over her mouth, and a mark on her breast. In her hand, was a rough edged, old case knife, and her arm fixed with the hand up to the neck, the suspicion might arise, that she had committed suicide. The old knife in her hand had no blood on it, conclusive evidence, that the bloody deed had not been perpetrated with that knife; in addition to this, the wounds on her neck and hands, evidenced that they had been made with a sharp edged instrument. An inquest was held, which reported murder, by some unknown hand. Her remains were interred on Tuesday. In the mean time some suspicion was fixed upon Edward Nixon, a young man and near neighbor, and who in the mean time absented himself. After her funeral Nixon returned, was arrested, the Coroner of the county sent for with the intention of raising the corpse of Rebecca and holding a second inquest; the parents of Rebecca, refused to have her body raised. Nixon underwent an examination before a magistrate or magistrates; no conclusive evidence being found against him, he was discharged. The excitement in the neighborhood became so great, that Nixon was again arrested and underwent an examination before John M. Davis and Ephraim L. Blaine, Esquires, who committed him to prison, where he now is.

Manslaughter.—We know not whether murder or manslaughter be the appropriate term for the outrage mentioned below; and we are at a loss also to say, whether we should be most moved with pity for the folly of those thoughtless persons who rashly throw their lives into the hands of ignorant and unprincipled pretenders, or with indignation at the presumptuous wretch who wilfully imposes upon the credulity, and recklessly tampers with the lives of his fellow beings. We copy this from the Bangor Register. And we are the more disposed to make it public, because several instances of the kind have come to our knowledge in this part of the country. *Chris. Register.*

Beware of Quacks.—Died in Bangor, Mrs. PIKE, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford. If our information be correct, the deceased fell a victim to ignorance and presumption. It was stated to us that the deceased was a strong healthy woman; that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, made her bed and set up some time. At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, four or five pukes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed, and somewhat deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them, that she had sometime in her life taken opium, these appearances were no more than what might be expected, for his medicine was battling the opium, and would soon gain the day. Thus, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued, alternately puking, then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the coldest water; all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night, when the patient expired.

Yearly Meeting.—We learn that during the Yearly Meeting of Friends in this city, which was adjourned on Friday the 31st ult. no points of faith were discussed. A division is said to have taken place, caused by a difference of opinion in municipal affairs, and not involving any question of principles. The number of those who withdrew was very small. *Ball. Chron.*

DUBLIN, August 16, 1828.
At a meeting of "The Order of Liberator," held this day, the following gentlemen, residing in the United States of America, were elected companions thereof: Turner Camar, Esq. of Philadelphia; Robert Walsh, Esq. of Baltimore; David Rev. Dr. Conwell, Rev. Dr. Wm. Vincent Harold, Rev. Dr. Michael Hurley, Hon. Edward King, Rev. John Ryan, Rev. John Hughes, Rev. M. J. Mayne, Charles Johnson, Esq. Gen. Thomas Snyder, Joseph M. Doran, Esq. and Messrs.

Patrick Keogh, John Waters, James Downen, Joseph D. Prendergraft, John Maguire, of Philadelphia.
EDWARD DROVER,
Liberator and Register.
And on the 19th July, 28, upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen of Philadelphia and Carlisle (whose names, birth places, and residences were subsequently inserted in the Dublin papers) were on motion of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. seconded by Sir Francis M'Donnel, admitted members of the "Catholic Association of Ireland."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.
Arrival of the Macedonian.—The U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, Com. BIDDLE, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, in 60 days from Rio de Janeiro—officers and crew all well. Midshipmen *Deus* and *Elwin* came up passengers in the steam boat Norfolk yesterday morning. From Mr. Elwin we learn that **PEACE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.**—The preliminaries had not been published when the *Macedonian* sailed, (the treaty having just been signed.)

Melancholy Accident.—The Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, one of the Associate Principals of the New York High School, was killed on Friday se'nnight, in attempting to jump from the coach in which he was proceeding to Troy. The horses had become frightened and run off with the carriage, and the driver had been thrown from his seat. *Ball. Chron.*

An alteration has been made in the criminal code of New York, and adopted by the Senate, which provides that hereafter capital punishments shall be inflicted in the prison where the convict shall be confined, or within the enclosed yard of the prison, or in some enclosure adjoining the prison.

Deplorable state of Greece.—An article from Zante gives the following account of the present state of Greece:—"It is impossible to form any idea of the miserable state of Greece, after more than six years of devastation. From Janina (which is now nothing more than a few cabins, under the cannon of the Castle on the Lake, lately repaired by the Turks,) to Thermopylae, there does not exist a single village. The flocks are consumed, the lands lie uncultivated, and the few Christians who yet remain in Thessaly, are daily destroyed by the sword, by famine, or by sickness. Phocis and Boeotia are reduced to deserts, and the only inhabitants of Attica are those in the Acropolis, of which the Mahometans have taken possession, resolved to bury themselves in the ruins rather than capitulate. The Morea is equally desolate, and Ibrahim Pacha, in retiring, leaves the country a prey to ruin and anarchy."

It is a fact, that the agent of a manufactory to be established at Prussia, lately ordered machinery to be made at a New England manufactory, to the amount of \$700,000, preferring it to what he could obtain in England.

It is estimated that the fishermen of Massachusetts pull four millions of dollars out of the ocean every year, in the shape of fish, &c. This is a good haul.

One inspection house in Boston has passed through its hands 16,000 barrels of Mackerel for the season, worth \$80,000.

A great reformation is taking place in Maine. In the length of 250 miles, none calls for rum or whiskey. The general call is for "a glass of lemonade"—"a glass of spruce beer"—"a glass of water." At a dinner the vote was taken, and stood thus: for "brandy drinking," 00; for anti-brandy drinking," 8. This is a sign. The signs in Vermont are equally good and dry.

One of the fashionable topics of conversation, in Maine, is the topic of intemperance. It is said the young ladies are quite eloquent in deprecating its results. They are right, too.

A Challenge.—Some months since, we mentioned that Robert Owen had published a challenge to the clergy of New Orleans, to prove against his arguments the reality of Revelation, the advantages of religion, &c. This was not accepted—but Mr. Alex. Campbell of Bethany, Brooke county, Va. has, "after an agreeable and desultory conversation on the premises," agreed with Mr. O. to accept the challenge, and on the 2d Monday in April next, they are to meet in some large and commodious hall in New York. *Mr. Owen's*

voyage to England precludes an earlier meeting. Mr. Campbell invites the attendance of a good stenographer to the discussion. He says that Mr. Owen's age, his long acquaintance with the arguments in favor of his theory, would lead him to fear the result, did he not feel "full assurance in the invincible, irrefragable and triumphant evidences of the religion he professes." *Enquirer.*

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.
Riot.—For some years past our election nights have been attended by riotous proceedings, such as shoutings, burning tar barrels, firing crackers, throwing fire-balls, &c. in the market square. These disgraceful scenes, principally carried on by boys, but encouraged, and in some instances participated in, by grown blackguards, not meeting with firm resistance at first, have been becoming more formidable, annoying, and dangerous every year, as their ring-leaders acquired confidence from impunity, and organization from experience.

The disturbances of the late general election night induced the Mayor to issue a proclamation, on Friday, the day of the Electoral Election, forbidding similar violence that evening. This admonition was not only treated with contempt, but appeared to be received in the spirit of banter. A worse riot, and more outrageous proceedings were exhibited that evening, than had disgraced our city on any preceding occasion. The Mayor and Police in attempting to arrest the ringleaders, were violently assailed, and some of the officers badly hurt by missiles hurled from no boyish hands. Some citizens who ranged themselves on the side of order, were also severely injured. At one time the Court-House was set on fire, by a flaming ball thrown on the roof & lodged behind one of the chimneys. The flame was quenched with difficulty. Some of the rioters are under arrest to answer to the laws. We detail these mortifying circumstances now, in the hope that our citizens will see the propriety of providing against the recurrence of such scenes.

From the Detroit Gazette.

Fire in the woods.—For several days the woods in the vicinity of this city have been on fire, and our citizens have suffered excessively from the dense smoke with which the atmosphere is filled. For a few mornings (until 9 or 10 o'clock) so thick has been the smoke, that the features of a person could not be distinguished at the distance of 60 feet. The fires are burning within 2 miles of the city, and on Monday last extended back for more than 10 miles—how far they have extended in a line parallel with the strait, we have not learnt. The smoke has the smell of that which arises from a coal-pit; this smell, we are informed, is occasioned by quantities of earth, being consumed by the fires. Considerable damage has already been occasioned by the destruction of fences and valuable timber.

It is probable that the smoke will continue for some time; for we learn from Mr. E. Reed, recently from the St. Joseph, that the fires are through a great portion of the country from lake Michigan to the head waters of Grand River. Rain, and a strong north, east, or northeast wind, may relieve us.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.

The tide of emigration is still progressing to the West, with almost irresistible force. From twenty to thirty, and frequently forty waggons of moving families pass through our town daily, the greater part of which are destined to the rich valleys of the Wabash and its tributary streams.

A gentleman of this town, who has been an attentive observer of the movements of the emigrants, has made a calculation of the number of persons that have passed this place during the fall and latter part of the summer, from which he has little doubt that the number exceeds fifty thousand persons. About twenty or twenty-five miles above this place is a road to the Wabash from the East, which is said to be more travelled by waggons than the one through this place; and about 15 miles below, many of the emigrants from Kentucky cross White River, & leave Indianapolis to the right in their progress westward.

Historical Fact.—Mr. J. Tygart was elected Senator from the county of Columbiana to the second General Assembly of the State of Ohio. He appeared and made the necessary oaths, and took his seat. In a few days he became melancholy, which soon progressed to insanity. In his insane ravings he disclosed that he was not thirty years of age when he took the oath of office and his seat, & that his conscience upbraided him with the commission of perjury, in taking an oath to support the constitution, and at the same moment taking a seat in violation of its provisions. From this insanity he never recovered, and survived its commencement but a few months. *Cin. Gaz.*

Reason and experience have heretofore combined to impress on us a reverential confidence in the decision of a Jury. The privilege of a Jury has been uniformly regarded, not only by us, but also in Great Britain, as the strongest security for the innocent, and the best protection of individual rights and honor. By some circumstances

however, which have recently taken place in the transatlantic courts of law, it would appear that the confidence of the friends of the Jury system had been much shaken. A very recent London Morning Chronicle uses language which a few years since that very Journal would have been the foremost to denounce, as most heretical and dangerous to human rights. We quote it for the double purpose of information and admonition. "For our part," says the Editor—"we solemnly declare, that rather than incur the lottery, for we can call it by no other name, of a trial by Jury, there is not a Judge on the Bench, not even the Recorder of London, by whom we would not in preference be tried. As far as we can perceive, Juries make Judges worse than they would otherwise be, by enabling them to shake off all responsibility." The case which immediately produced these observations, was the conviction of two men of a criminal offence, on the sole evidence of a woman who bore an ill will to the prisoners, and in opposition to the evident reluctance of the Judge to receive the verdict. *Nat. Journ.*

Antarctic Expedition.—The N. York American states that the Discovery Ship is already rigged and waiting only for her officers and men; but that the former had not yet been designated by the Secretary of the Navy. The following description of the vessel has been waiting upon our table for insertion for some weeks, but may be more acceptable now, as the ship is about to sail. We copy from the Statesman.

"She bears the name of the old Peacock, repaired, but is in reality, in every respect, a new ship, prepared expressly for the intended expedition. Her length is one hundred and eighteen feet; breadth, thirty-two feet six inches; with a spar deck of seven feet, and measuring about five hundred and twelve tons. The frame is very strong, and of the best seasoned live oak. Her timbers are entirely solid, bolted one into the other, and caulked, as high as the birth deck, before planking, so that she might have been launched, and crossed the Atlantic, without planking or sheathing inside or out.

"In addition to what is common in sloops of war, she is provided with a spar deck, which will afford shelter and comfort to the men in bad weather. Her bulwarks above the spar deck, are the same as in merchant vessels. The Naval Architect, Mr. Samuel Hart, has superintended the construction of the vessel under Commodore Chauncey, in accordance with the model sent from the Navy Department, and the manner in which he has executed his task reflects the highest credit on his professional skill.

The vessel will be lightly armed with twelve instead of twenty-two guns; her spars and rigging will not be so heavy as in common sloops of war, so that she may be sailed with a smaller complement of men, an object of primary importance on a voyage of such duration."

It appears to be a general expectation in Great Britain, that the Parliament will assemble in the present month, for the purpose of considering, and, as a matter of course, we presume, adopting the plan to be suggested by the Duke of Wellington, for the adjustment of the long existing differences with the Catholics. It is matter of notoriety that the Duke has been occupied in a correspondence on the subject with some of the Catholic Clergy, and it appears to be probable that the disabilities under which so large a portion of the subjects of the British crown have so long labored, will now be entirely removed. *Nat. Journ.*

FROM LA GUAYRA.

The brig *Mary Ann*, Rugen, arrived at Philadelphia in 14 days from La Guayra. Capt. Rugen represents the country as apparently quiet. Bolivar, by his own decree, is to remain supreme chief until 1830, or as much longer as he pleases. The troops at Caracas took the oath of obedience to the above decree, but the public at Caracas took very little interest in all the proceedings. An army of 40,000 men is to be kept up. Nothing more is said about the war against Peru.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Saturday evening last, two genteel looking men stopped at the Tavern of Mr. Tyson, near Centre Square, Montgomery county, and requested lodging for the night. They were shown to bed, as they expressed a wish to start early the next morning. At day light on Sunday morning, they waked the landlord, and when he came into the bar-room, inquired the amount of their bill. Whereon one of the villains put his hand into his pocket, with intention, as the landlord supposed, to draw forth the required sum—but how was Mr. Tyson astonished, when he presented a pistol to his breast and demanded his purse—which he surrendered with

the contents amounting to about 30 dollars. They then compelled the landlord to go with them into his store, where they helped themselves to the most valuable goods—just at this time, a young man rode up to the door and stopped with his horse—immediately one of the scoundrels sprang out, leveled a pistol at him and plundered his pockets. One of them then mounted the young man's horse, the other, Mr. Tyson's horse, before ready saddled, and fled. They were immediately pursued, and the horses were found the same morning in a wood, in Buckingham township, in this county, running at large; and in the evening several of the pursuers succeeded in apprehending the robbers, at Parker's tavern, in the lower end of this county, and they were committed to our jail in this place the same evening. Two loaded pistols and the stolen articles were found on them. *Bucks County paper.*

Richard Nagle.—We recently noticed an improbable story, published by the Jacksonites, purporting to be a deposition of Richard Nagle, an old soldier of Cambria, charging President Adams with having refused him aid, & ordering him off for an old rascal, &c. We alleged then that the old soldier might have been imposed upon by some one personating the President. It seems the imposition upon him was worse than this. He can neither read nor write, and his sympathising Jackson friends prepared, and procured his oath and mark to a deposition, the whole contents of which they did not read to him. The Rev. Mr. Gallitzen, the very respectable Catholic clergyman of the neighborhood where Mr. Nagle resides, has investigated the matter, procured the old man's deposition given below, and submitted it for publication by the Harrisburg Administration Committee. We copy it from the Harrisburg Intelligencer. The refutation comes too late to prevent injury to the cause of Mr. Adams, but justice to his character requires its dissemination.

Pittsburg Gaz.

LORETO, Oct. 16th, 1828.

Dear Sir—You have probably seen the pretended deposition of Richard Nagle, circulated by all the Jackson papers, and headed with the following words:—"Ingratitude more strong than traitors' arms, exemplified by the conduct of John Q. Adams towards the patriots of the revolution." I now send you a copy of Richard Nagle's genuine deposition. Yours, &c. **DEMETRIUS A. GALLITZEN.**

Cambria County, ss.

Whereas a certain piece has gone the rounds of nearly all the Jackson papers, purporting to be the deposition of Richard Nagle, an old revolutionary soldier, stating that when said Nagle repaired to Washington city some time last January, to solicit a pension, he went to the President of the United States for some relief to take him home, that the President told him (the said Nagle) to be gone for an impostor, and a dirty old rascal, or he (the President) would have him horse-whipped. Now, the said Richard Nagle being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that the above is a fabrication, that he never saw the President of the United States, and never had any chance of any conversation with him.

his

RICHARD NAGLE.

mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 16th day of October, 1828. **LUKE MAGUIRE.**

We, the subscribers, certify, that we are well acquainted with the above deponent, and know him to be an honest innocent man; that we were present at the time of his deposition being taken before Luke Maguire, Esq. that the deponent was then perfectly sober.

We also certify that the deponent, from the time he was informed that the false statement concerning the President's harsh treatment towards him had made its appearance in the papers, has always uniformly asserted that said document was not read to him, the way it runs in the papers, but that that part which treats of the President's harsh treatment towards him, was carefully omitted.

DEMETRIUS A. GALLITZEN,

Parish Priest of Loreto.

JOHN FELS,

J. DUANE STARK, M. D.

Mrs. On Monday, the 13th ult. the barn, stables, grain, &c. of Dr. E. Harris, of Queen Anne's county Md. were

tween 7 and 8,000 dollars.

MARRIED.

Sp. Soziales Emilia (Mrs. Hannah) J. J. cellus, George Washington Freidwell, to

Miss Caroline Sophia Maria Juliana

Worley-Montague Joan of Arc Williams,

all of that city.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1828.

No. 4.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing near Hagerstown, Md. a Negro fellow named

JIM HALL.

He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well built but not fleshy, pretty good features, very good teeth, which he shews much when speaking or laughing, remarkably small head, bends forward when walking, and is a fast walker; no marks recollected about his person. His clothing were pretty well worn, viz: a black super cloth coat, blue cassimere pantaloons, a coat and pair of pantaloons of grey home-spun cloth, and white hat. He went away with three other Negroes, and it is supposed that he and a boy belonging to Mr. John Waggoner, separated from their companions somewhere about Gettysburg, Penn. Mr. Waggoner's boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, spare made, thin visage, long nose and a little stoop shouldered—wore a frock coat. Mr. W. offers \$100 for his apprehension. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said Negro, and giving immediate notice by mail, that I may get him again.

He ran away on Saturday night the 18th inst.

JOHN HARRY.

Hagers-town, Oct. 30. [12.] 3t

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP.

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for *Cash* or *Country Produce*, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14. 1f

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23. 1f

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd. Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing

191 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to

John Hersh, Sen. Gettysburg.

Oct. 23. 1c

MARTIN KELLER.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the *Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company*.

GEORGE WINCHESTER,

President.

Oct 7. 11J

FOR RENT,

A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq. Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 1f

TAVERN STAND, FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of Daniel Mark, deceased, offers for Rent

THAT EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND, late the property of said deceased, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike. The house is a large two-story building, with a Kitchen attached to it, Stables, Sheds, Oat-house, &c. with a large yard, in which are two never-failing wells, with new pumps therein. The Property will be Rented for one or more years.

If not Rented privately before *Saturday the 29th inst.*, it will on that day be Rented, by Public Outcry.

GEORGE TROSTLE.

Nov. 4. 3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Sheffer, Henry Stouffer, and others, containing

150 ACRES

of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large two-story **Stone Dwelling-House,** Log Barn, Log Stable & Spring house, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard. There are about 100 acres of the above tract cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the residue in good Timber. The terms will be moderate. CATHARINE COX.

Oct. 28. 5t

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the **TAV-ERN STAND** formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. 1f

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep at his establishment, in West-York street, Gettysburg, a general assortment of the most fashionable and durable

FURNITURE;

which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any offered in this place—consisting in part, of

Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end & plain Sideboards, French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and gentlemen's Secretaries & Book-cases,

Pillar and claw dining, breakfast, and card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies' Work-stands, Shaving and candle Stands, Cribs, Biddets, Cradles, portable Writing Desks;

and a general assortment of *Bedsteads*, of cherry, maple, and stained woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

COFFINS;

and informs the public, that he has provided himself with a *HEARSE*, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of sepulture.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2. 1f

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, 2 Nov. 4, 1828.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

2 PER CENT.

on the capital stock paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, on or after the 10th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have declared a Dividend of

1 PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 11. 3t

CLOVER MILL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has erected a **CLOVER MILL**, at his place of residence, in Mcnallen township, on Oppossum Creek, formerly known by the name of "Gilliland's Mill"—and it being now in complete operation, he will be able to attend to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOSEPH LATSHAW.

Nov. 11. 3t

AGRICULTURAL.

In order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the development of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge in Pennsylvania, must prove of the first importance. A periodical publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community **THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE**, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subserving, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on *Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy*, &c. and the co-operation of agriculturalists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from authentic sources, relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS; drawings and descriptions of useful inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soils, &c. and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A **LAND REGISTER** will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed useful.

Space will be afforded for the **SOLD and STERLING BEAUTIES** of LITERATURE, the useful Arts and Sciences, Chemistry, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

The **TERMS** are \$2 per annum payable in advance. A reference to any known individual in Philadelphia, will render the payment in advance optional with the individual subscribing.

Edited by

THOMAS C. CLARKE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

Subscriptions to the above Magazine, will be received at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Monday the 1st day of December next*, a two-story



BRICK HOUSE

AND LOT,

in the borough of Gettysburg, between the Public Offices and the Bank, on York-street.—ALSO,

6 OUT-LOTS,

containing from 1 to 5 acres each—all in good order.—ALSO,



Thirty Acres of WOOD-LAND,

laid out in Lots of Five Acres each, two miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, adjoining land of John Black.—ALSO,

Horses, Horse-gears, Plough, Harrow, &c. &c.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN HERSH, Sen.

Nov. 11. 1s

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hamiltonban township, on the 4th inst. a Mulatto Boy, named

Sam Jones,

between 9 and 10 years of age. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension—but no thanks or charges.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said boy—or the law will be enforced against such as do.

SAMUEL KNOX.

Nov. 11. 3t

THE CONTEMPORARY,

A Weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the Super Royal Quarto Form, and be published every Wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Slick sentiment and puerile verse will be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendence of a private club of literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, of high character, some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance.—Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

TAKE NOTICE, that an ELECTION for one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, for said Company, will be held at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 6th of December next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M.

JACOB SANDERS, B. I.

Nov. 13. 1c

From Niles' Register.

MISERIES OF THE TARIFF.

The following is from the Savannah Mercury—one of the most valuable and best conducted papers in the south:—

"Previous to the passage of the tariff of 1824, the southern negroes were clothed in English or Welch plains, which cost 87 cents to \$1, per yard. Since that period, our northern brethren have furnished an article equally as good for 50 cents per yard.

"In 1815-16, coarse cottons sold for 25 cents per yard. Then came the 'diabolical tariff,' and the same kinds of goods were lowered to 2 cents.

"In 1819, Muscovado sugar sold as high as 16 cents per pound. Now, in 1828, under the operation of the 'ruinous tariff,' it sells for 2 cents.

"In 1822, coffee sold for 28 cents per pound. Now, under the 'unconstitutional tariff,' we are compelled to pay 15 cents for the same article.

"In 1815, cut nails sold for 15 cents per pound. But such is the effect of the unjust and oppressive tariff, that our market is well supplied at 5 cents.

"During the 1800 or three years next preceding the tariff, of 1824, cotton bagging repeatedly rose above 35 cents. In

the fall of 1822, it was as high as 60 cents per yard! Then came that monster, the tariff; and cotton bagging now sells at 23 cents per yard!

"In this way has the 'consumer been taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer!' Thus have the 'people of the south been oppressed; been ground down to dust and ashes; been made the tributaries of northern monopolists;' by the 'arbitrary,' 'unconstitutional' acts, the 'infernal machinations,' of a 'tyrannical Administration!'"

Thus far the "Mercury;" we add other items and some plain remarks.

In 1823, white lead was 13 dollars per cwt. but in 1825 and since, has brought less than 11 dollars, because of the 'accursed tariff' in 1824.

Sulphuric acid sold for 7 cents per pound, before 1820, when a 'ruinous' duty of *three per cent. per pound* was laid upon it, and is now selling at *four cents*.

All the salts and chemical preparations, sold in our apothecary shops, and used in our factories by our mechanics, have fallen fifty per cent. since the 'iniquitous tariff of 1824.' Alum has declined from several cents to 3 or 4, per pound, because of the same 'infernal tariff.' And all can be supplied in any quantity.

Gunpowder has tumbled down from 45 cents to 20, or less, on account of the 'rascally tariff;' and Mr. Dupont's works alone, employ more tonnage in the transportation of salt-petre and sulphur, than was employed in the transportation of gunpowder to the United States before it was *prohibited* by the better quality and reduced price of our article. Considering the length of the voyages, (to and from the East Indies,) the tonnage required to supply these works only, with salt-petre, is equal to 1,000 tons employed in the European trade—*all because of the 'grasping avarice of American manufacturers!'*

Shot was selling at 10 cents per lb. by the quantity, before the 'monopolizing tariff' encouraged the erection of towers—and now the 'unconscionable manufacturers' will supply twice as much as is wanted at 7½ cents per pound.

The price of refined salt-petre was 10 cents and upwards, before it was taxed *three cents per pound*, by the 'scandalous tariff,' of 1824—and now the consumer is compelled to pay 7½ cents for it.

Copperas, before the said 'abominable tariff' of 1824, sold for six cents per pound; since then, the domestic manufacturers are 'extorting' 3 cents for it.

Window-glass cost 15 dollars per 100 feet, before the 'pick-pocket tariff,' and now sells for five dollars, and bears transportation from Pittsburg to Boston or Charleston.

We might add a hundred other articles, if we had time to collect them.

Executions.—By a law lately passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, criminal executions are to be inflicted privately in that state for the future.

This is a salutary, though severe provision, and we hope it will be adopted in other states. There is something peculiarly appalling in dying alone and in secret, unsupported by the excitement and preparation of a public execution, which will, we doubt not, have influence in deterring from crime.

A caution to Nurses.—A beautiful and interesting child, the infant daughter of a gentleman at the west end of the town, became one day extremely disordered. The usual schemes of the nurse to pacify the child were unavailing, and in an unhappy moment, she rushed to a dark cellar with her charge in her arms. The sudden transition from light to darkness, coupled with some terrifying expressions, was too much; the little innocent shrieked wildly and sunk on the shoulder of the nurse in helpless idiosyncy, deaf and dumb! Mr. Curtis, the King's aurist, was applied to, and after a considerable period had elapsed, symptoms of returning reason appeared. She has now also recovered her powers of speech and hearing.

London Standard.

Slander.—The Senate of New-York has refused to strike out of the revised laws of that state, this clause: "Words charging any female with a want of chastity, shall be deemed actionable in themselves." Ayes 8. Noes 14. This section therefore remains, and the probability is, it will become a law in New-York, that a woman whose character has been sullied by slander shall have a remedy against the slanderer, without being compelled to prove special damages.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The London packet ship Leeds, Captain Sprague, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 9th ult. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 8th, inclusive.

It will be seen by the extracts given below, from the Courier and the Sun, that the reported blockade of the Dardanelles, by the Russians, is true; and there are some indications that this measure may possibly interrupt the good understanding between Great Britain and Russia.

The accounts from the Russian Army reach to the 17th of September, at which time they maintained their position, but the general impression appeared to be that they would not be able to make any decisive movement the present season. They would accordingly have to recross the Danube to take up winter quarters. The accounts from Ireland have an awful squinting towards a civil revolution in that ill-fated country. The proclamation of the Marquis of Anglesea, leads to the conviction, in our minds, that serious results are anticipated from the popular movements in some of the counties.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Courier says, under date of the 3d Oct. the proclamation had averted for a while a crisis which, during the last fortnight, was unavoidably looked upon as inevitable. Past experience had led to the conclusion that the designs of the malcontents were only deferred to "a more convenient season."

Accounts had been received in London of the military operations before Shumla to the 13th, and before Varna to the 17th of Sept. No attack has been made upon Shumla, and the bulletin merely announces that the Russian troops maintained their positions in front of that place; but there appears to have been very warm work at Varna. The Russians have evidently directed their principal efforts against that fortress, and, according to their own account, they had succeeded on the 14th in making a breach, and obtaining possession of an entrance to it! A flag of truce being sent into the fortress, a conference took place between Admiral Greig and the Turkish Governor; but the negotiations were broken off, the object of the Pacha being, it is alleged, only to give time, and the cannonade recommenced on the 15th. It is probable that the Emperor Nicholas will spare no sacrifice to obtain possession of this fortress, before that period of the season arrives at which the campaign must close. If it do not capitulate, and an attempt be made to carry it by storm, the carnage will be dreadful, for it is stated in private letters, written by Russian officers serving with the besieging army, that the garrison, 25,000 strong, was resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

The London Courier of the 8th says, "The operations before Shumla seem to linger, and no further attacks have been made upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian Army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed, the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jem Bazar. The Grand Vizier has effected his junction with Hussien Pacha. The campaign may now be considered as nearly at an end."

The Turks have been defeated under the walls of Akhaizik, in Asia Minor, and their camp taken possession of by the Russians. The Russian General Kovolkow was killed in the engagement.

The Turkish marine, which was almost destroyed in the battle of Navarino, has, in some measure, repaired its losses. Seven frigates and three brigs are preparing to enter the Black Sea, and to raise the blockade of the ports invested by the Russians; or, at least, to introduce provisions and troops into them.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has issued a proclamation, prohibiting unlawful meetings, acting in concert, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, to the well founded terror of his Majesty's liege subjects, and endangering the public safety, charging all sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the laws, and preventing such meetings.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.

The Russian Bulletin of Sept. 9, detailing the affairs which have taken place near Choumla, has produced here a great sensation. It is believed that the Grand Vizier, after his junction with Hussien Bey, will renew the attack upon the Russians, and should he succeed, a general retreat on their part must be the consequence. But even should they beat the Turks and enter Varna, it is almost sure that they will re-cross the Danube to take up cantonment during the autumn and winter.—The Emperor Nicholas promised the Empress, when he quitted her, that he should soon see her in St Petersburg.

From Constantinople we learn that the capital was enjoying the greatest tranquillity; but the anger of the Sultan continued unabated against the Pacha of Egypt for having consented to the evacuation of Greece by Ibrahim Pacha. The people were continually amused with reports of victories which the Porte published without intermission, but in which the inhabitants of Pera were not disposed to put implicit faith. It is said the Saphis were hovering over the Russian army as far as the Danube, and had captured the military chest containing 500,000 silver rubles. The Porte is said to have dispatched couriers both to the Viceroy of Egypt, and to Ibrahim, in order, if possible, to prevent the convention with Admiral Codrington from being carried into effect. It was asserted at Constantinople that accounts from Alexandria stated that the Viceroy had, with great repugnance, agreed to the evacuation of the Morea, and was induced to give the order to that effect solely by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the ports in Egypt, and to bombard that of Alexandria, unless Ibrahim Pacha received instructions to quit the Peloponnesus.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Russians were resolved upon making further efforts to recruit their army, in order to carry on the war against Turkey with additional vigor;—and that a third levy is to be made of four out of every 500 men throughout Russia. This (says the Sun) is a forcible commentary upon the Emperor's professions of moderation. Reckoning the number of men in Russia capable of bearing arms, at 15 millions, the proportion of four out of every 500 would produce a levy of 120,000.

The report, says the London Courier, of Turkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with the Paris papers, which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to act against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

Greece, from the accounts of the German papers, appears to be more tranquil than usual. At Arta, and other places in that district, the people seem inclined to arrange their differences with the Porte; and the Albanian chiefs have addressed a petition to the Sultan, in which they only ask for a change of the local functionaries.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES.

Foreign Office, London, Oct. 1.

"H. M. Government have received information that is the intention of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, to establish the blockade of the Dardanelles.—This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and laden with provisions or articles of contraband war, from entering the straits."

The London Courier in publishing the above remarks, "We have not consented to the blockade. No formal notification has yet been made to us. His Majesty's intention has merely been notified, and that notice was conveyed to Lloyd's." Lord Aberdeen declared in his speech, on the 18th of July, that it was impossible for the two neutrals to co-operate with the belligerent under the Treaty, until the Emperor waved his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean. His Imperial Majesty voluntarily gave his assurance, that he would wave his right as a belligerent—and we co-operated with him. But if his Imperial Majesty resume his belligerent rights, it may be inferred that he will lose our co-operation in the Mediterranean."

The same paper of Oct. 7th, says,—"It having been asserted that the Dardanelles were actually blockaded before any communication was made to our Government, we have to reply, that according to the last accounts the blockade had not taken place, and may not take place for some time."

"Whatever may have been the proceedings of Russia, our Government, we repeat, will know how to afford the most effectual protection to British commerce and the national character."

From the London Sun, of Oct. 3.

We have reason to understand, although the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's the intention of Russia to blockade the Dardanelles, that our Government do not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the promises made by Russia, but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interests. With this view, a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be no medium; the alternative is peace or war. The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it: but they will

find that they have overreached themselves in this particular, if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcolm's fleet. We understand that upon the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our Government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act. But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay; and such is the urgency in fitting out the men-of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others. In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line of battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is not known, but it may be guessed at. Despatch—is the word.

Affairs in Ireland looked gloomy.—The Protestants were gathered together every where, and, in the North, manifested as hot a spirit as their antagonists. The tenor of the public speeches made at their meetings is highly inflammatory.

The papers abound with cases of outrage on individuals, violent resolutions at County Meetings, &c. highly drawn perhaps in many instances for effect, or on exaggerated reports, but indicating, nevertheless, a dangerous state of excitement in that unfortunate country. The London Morning Advertiser of September 30th, says:—

"Blood has already been spilt—the Catholics and the Protestants are arming throughout every part of the country—the insurgent bands are eyeing one another, and ready for the onslaught at a moment's notice; and the two parties—for there is now no neutral party—talk openly of their comparative strength, as if it had been resolved to settle their differences by an appeal to the sword, and to the sword only."

The Age, (another London paper) of Sept. 28, has the following, upon the same subject.

Another Cabinet Council assembled at the Foreign Office yesterday at three o'clock. Like that of Friday, it was attended by nearly all the ministers.—Previous to its meeting, indeed for nearly the entire morning, Lord Hill, the Commander of the forces, was closeted with the Duke of Wellington. It is confidently rumoured in the best informed circles in the west end of the town, but from necessity it can be rumour only, that although other matters of great importance, such as the corn market, the exportation of gold from this country, our foreign relations, &c. &c. unquestionably form topics for grave deliberation, the attention of ministers is almost exclusively directed to the state of Ireland.

If we may believe the Gazette of Lyons, Greece is divided as to the use that she will make of her independence.—The Morea wishes to put herself under the protection of Russia; the isles of the Archipelago prefer that of France. It is announced that the Hydriots have sent an address requesting to pass under the dominion of France.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of Sept., powerful shocks of an earthquake were felt in Spain, on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of Murcia. Guardamar, Tierra, Vieja, San Xavier, and especially Torre de la Mata, suffered greatly by it. In the latter place almost all the houses were overthrown. In the others the buildings had suffered severely, most of those which were not destroyed presenting fissures from top to bottom. The inhabitants had withdrawn into the country, and constructed rude cabins for a temporary shelter. At Murcia three shocks had been felt, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave the city. All this part of Spain is in dismay and desolation.

A singular phenomenon took place between Torre Laguna and Uceda, about seven leagues from Madrid, which occasioned great alarm among the people.—Flames came out of the earth in the midst of a thick whirlwind of smoke and set fire to the stubble of the fields, and overran a great part of a neighboring mountain. It is said that some monks were to be sent from Madrid to tranquilize the people, by assuring them that the phenomenon had nothing supernatural in it.

From the New York Statesman.

IRELAND.

The aspect of political affairs in this country seems to be ominous of a bloody crisis. The public feeling is strongly tending to insurrection; and counteracting measures are not, of course, lost sight of by a government sharpened into vigilance by the most tyrannous and selfish objects. As to the extent of the disposition for a rising, a faint idea may be formed by the statement in the 'Times.' The editor says: "We are filled with pain, but by no means with astonishment, by our Dublin correspondence of this day. The letter from Clonmel, if we had none but reasonable minds to deal with, might

be left to work its own effect upon the public. It contains a narrative of certain alarming proceedings in the chief town of the populous and powerful county of Tipperary. Many thousands of Catholics marched on Sunday last, from various quarters of the county to the appointed rendezvous of Clonmel. The description of one brigade or corps of this multitude, may serve for all of them. 'The Cahir party arrived first, with band and colors, about 500 horsemen, all stout, able fellows, dressed in green uniform; they were followed by several thousands on foot, generally clothed in green jackets and pink facings—white trousers, with a green edge run up the thigh. They marched three deep, & kept time, like the soldiers, to the tune the band was playing.' Then came the Ardfinnan men, &c. But the Clogheen men, it appears, were the most formidable. There were of them at least 2,000 horsemen, 'for all the world like a cavalry regiment;' and so the account goes on."

These movements on the part of the people, though stimulated by long endured grievances, are, we fear, premature as regards sound policy. The parties can hardly avoid being crushed by the weight of the government force; and blood will flow like the ocean tides, without amelioration after all! Perhaps it will be said—and the argument may be unanswerable—that further submission is impossible, and that death is a preferable alternative. If this be true, and we apprehend it is fearfully so, woe betide and befall the founders and abettors of the system! The parade of philanthropy in the British nation as to Greece, Portugal, and Spain, cannot but be regarded as parade only, while this heart-eating incubus is permitted to prostrate a gallant portion of the empire so near at home. The Times seems to apprehend danger even to England itself. He says:—"If the Government will not at once come forward with a candid declaration of their desire to appease the Catholics, the passions of the Irish people—Protestant as well as Catholic—will prove too violent to be withheld. Events will outstrip the lazy meditations of men who heed not the prelusive rocking of the violence. Yet, even if their dreams be dissipated by the first explosion, and their power destroyed by it, what indemnity have we (the English nation) for the ruin of this noble empire, in the downfall of its headstrong and stupid authors?"

The supplement to the December number of the London Sailor's Magazine, contains an abstract of the loss of life recorded in Lloyd's Shipping List during the first eleven months of 1827. Of eighty-seven vessels included in the abstract, forty two went down, or otherwise perished, with every soul on board. In six other cases only one man survived. In two others only two men, and in another only three. In the remaining thirty six, more or less lives were lost, and not unfrequently a large part of the crew.—In one instance the captain and all his family perished; in another, seven of the crew; in another, fifteen; in another, twenty-five passengers; in another fifty. This last was a Dutch ship bound to Batavia with troops.

As most of the above were large vessels, it is undoubtedly a low estimate, to state the whole number of lives lost, at five hundred! And this in the short period of eleven months!

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

We are indebted, says the New York Gazette, to a commercial friend, for the following extracts of a letter from Carthagena, giving an account of a conspiracy at Bogota, against Bolivar.

CARTHAGENA, Oct. 14.

"A Revolution broke out in Bogota, on the morning of the 26th ult. The artillery to a man, headed by an immense number of people in Bogota, many of whom were highly respectable, rose on that night, intent upon the murder of the Liberator and all his friends. One party marched to Vargas barracks and fired upon the soldiers with cannon, and a second party marched to the Granderos barracks, and a third to the Palace. The guard at the latter place was surprised and easily routed. Bolivar made his escape by a back window, and being followed by some armed men, he got under a bridge, where he remained up to the middle in water, till they had passed. It was lucky for him, as it was the artillery crying out 'Muerte al tyrannus Bolivar.' Hearing the cry of 'Viva el Libertador,' in the square, he ran there and found it occupied by his friends, the Voijs. Col. Ferguson was shot through the heart, in attempting to repel the attack made by the assailants on the palace. Col. Bolivar, who was guard over Gen. Padilla, was murdered in the same way by a party who broke into the house where he was."

"The bait held out to the soldiery of this faction, was the plunder of the British house, if they succeeded."

"Bolivar has rewarded the regiment which defended the palace, and dispersed the conspirators, by giving them \$20,000, and promoting their commander (Lieut. Col. Whittle, one of his aids,) to a full Colonel."

"We understand that six of the principal conspirators have been shot, and many more are likely to meet the same fate."

PROCLAMATION.

To the inhabitants of Cundinamarca.

Last night this city and the whole republic were on the brink of ruin. Can it be believed! Even here, in our own bosom, there have been miscreants who have attempted the life of the Liberator!

Having seduced the brigade of artillery that was in this city, and supported by its force, they introduced themselves and made considerable slaughter even in the house of his Excellency.—But it pleased Providence that only Colonels William Ferguson and Joseph Bolivar, with a part of the guard, lost their lives, the former at the entrance of the palace; the latter in the house of Gen. Padilla, where he was on duty. The sub-lieutenant Ibarra, was wounded in the saloon of the palace, as were also several others. The Liberator, to whose bed chamber the assassins penetrated, escaped miraculously, and without any injury.

Several of the traitors have been apprehended, & as pursuit is making after the fugitives, the crime will be discovered in its whole extent.

The first squadron of Horse Grenadiers, and the battalion of Vargas, conducted themselves throughout the night with the zeal and enthusiasm that have so often extorted praise from the enemy. The artillery commenced its infamous parricide by pointing cannon and discharging them against the quarters of those corps, but the attack exasperated those brave men. They very soon put to flight the traitors, and running swiftly through all the streets, alone or accompanied by officers, they hailed each other on meeting, congratulating themselves that the Liberator was safe.

His Excellency also went through the city, and visited all the posts in the course of the night, and every where saw and received proofs of the horrors that every one felt at the meditated intent.

Fellow Countrymen! Friends! Believe not that its authors are Bogotians. Horment is not; Carigo is not; those who directed and led the band of assassins are not. Bogota is faithful to its vows, and grateful to the Liberator, the preserver of Colombia; Bogota above all is Colombian.

What would have become of this Republic, if, by the triumph of crime, we had lost our support, our strongest chain, our tutelary Angel! Friends, let us go and return thanks to the Most High, who, in saving the Liberator, has saved us all.

PEDRO A. HERRAN,

Intendant of the Department.

Bogota, Sept. 26, 1828.

We know positively by private letters from a respectable source, that Gen. Padilla, the foreigner Horment, Col. Guerra, and others of the principal criminals, were to be shot on the following day. It is asserted that General Santander and others, will undergo the same sentence as soon as their trials are ended.

We learn from the Hyphen, that there are upwards of fifty vessels belonging to the port of Havana, now on the coast of Africa, after slaves, among them, a ship of 32 guns, which carries her guns under deck, like a frigate, and will transport from 3 to 400 slaves.

A Spanish brig, (a Guineaman) arrived at Havana on the 17th of October.

Norfolk Herald.

THE CONTEMPORARY,

A Weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres,

Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the Super Royal Quarto Form, and be published every Wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse will be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendence of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character, some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance.—Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, NOV. 26.

We owe an apology to "W. P. P." for inattention to his communication. We have only to plead the hurry and bustle of an electioneering campaign. We hope to hear from him again.

Rail-Road.—The Engineers appointed to explore a Route for a Rail-Road from Philadelphia to Chambersburg, by the way of Gettysburg, are now engaged in this country—we believe, in Franklin township.

We last week gave Mr. MITCHELL's very interesting letter on the subject of Disunion. In course, we this week give Mr. HAYNE's reply to the same—and shall, next week, give the statements accompanying Mr. Hayne's communication.

The Presidential Election.—We have, during the past week, observed in a number of journals in different parts of the country, paragraphs which have a squinting at a probably different result of the election for President, from that which is apparent from the received returns. This is founded upon a supposition, that the votes of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, may be given to some one* who may be more a favorite with them, than Gen. Jackson has been; and that this change may draw so many votes from Gen. Jackson, as to prevent his election by the Electors—and throw the election once more into the House of Representatives of the United States—where, by compromise, he might be defeated.

We cannot suppose, that any serious intention to bring about such a result, exists in the minds of any who are not rendered desperate by their defeat.—The voice of a majority of the people of the United States has certainly been expressed in favor of Gen. Jackson—and we regret the fact; but we would not wish to resort to any means but such as are honorable, and consistent with the purity of our institutions, and the tranquility of our country, to prevent his attainment of the Presidency. Any attempt, therefore, to effect a different result, by compromise or otherwise, from that which is certainly called for by the clearly expressed voice of the majority, would certainly be frowned upon by every patriot.

We opposed his election, because we conscientiously believed him unfit, from his temper and qualifications, to be the Ruler of our Republic; but a majority having clearly decided in his favor, we submit—and hope, that our fears of danger to the country, from his election, may be ill-founded.

* The names of Chief Justice MARSHALL and WM. H. CRAWFORD have been mentioned.

There appears to be, already, considerable speculation about the probable candidate of the Jackson party, for the next Governor of this State. There appears to be a party in favor of, and one opposed to, the re-election of Governor SHULZE. The names of H. A. MUHL-ENBURG, of Reading; GEORGE B. PORTER, of Lancaster; JACOB SPANGLER, of York; ISAAC D. BARNARD, of Chester; SAMUEL POWER, of Beaver; WM. WILKINS, of Pittsburg; and SAMUEL WORKMAN, of Washington county, are also mentioned. We rather incline to the opinion, at present, that Gov. SHULZE will be their candidate.

The second session of the 20th Congress will commence at Washington City on Monday next—and the Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. Ingham.—The account of the death of this gentleman, copied from a Harrisburg paper, by us, two weeks since, is incorrect. He has been very ill, but by the last report, was convalescent.

The vote, in New York, for Presidential Electors, is 18 for Jackson, and 16 for Adams. We had incorrect information last week. The electors choose the two additional ones—which will give Jackson 20.

We have no other State returns this week, than we had last week. The majority for Jackson in Ohio, is 4,501. Indiana is yet doubtful.

Legislative Proceedings.—The "Argus" and "Statesman" are published once a week at Harrisburg—and promise a faithful report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th October, inclusive, were received. The most interesting intelligence to this country, says the Gazette, is the fact of the continued and progressive advance in grain.

The news from the Russians is any thing but favorable to their prospects. It will be seen by our extracts, that they were about to make a retrograde movement. One fact is mentioned which shows that they must have had some very severe fighting—the sick and wounded are said to amount to between 80,000 and 40,000 men!

There was an evident anxiety in the public mind in England, with regard to their relations with Russia, and there were various rumors in circulation, calculated to create a belief that there would be a rupture between the two countries. With reference to the blockade of the Dardanelles, the "Sun" holds the following language:

"That Russia has blockaded the Dardanelles, or any other passage or port belonging to Turkey, there cannot be a doubt, so far as her rights as a belligerent are simply concerned, but when Russia had waived those rights, under peculiar circumstances, she cannot be allowed to re-assume them without the previous consent of those who were interested in their previous relinquishment, and must be equally interested in their subsequent resumption. It is upon this point alone that Russia has either committed an error or provoked remonstrance, if not hostility. If Russia foresaw that the exercise of her fleets in the Mediterranean, of all the rights of war, would not be welcome to other nations—perhaps not tolerated by them—then, indeed, it showed her dexterity and apparent self-denial in waiving the exercise of such rights.—But it cannot now be allowed to her to resume at pleasure what she was compelled to waive through necessity. We should not at all be surprised to hear, if the Russian fleet insists upon blockading the Dardanelles, that Admiral Malcolm, in the due exercise of his discretion, should bring about another event as "untoward" as that of Navarin."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

Letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce, quite positively, that the siege of Shumla has been raised, and the Russians in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are further described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers who amount to the distressing number of between 30 and 40,000 men. The anxiety for the next accounts of the proceedings of the Emperor Nicholas and Count Wovonoff is very great. If Varna should be successfully defended, or the Russians much crippled by the carnage of an assault upon 20,000 or 30,000 Turks, behind even impaired fortifications, there is no calculating what may be the consequences to the invading army, even should the capture of Varna close the present campaign.

A Turkey Mail arrived on Thursday with accounts from Constantinople to the 12th, (a few letters to the 14th) and from Smyrna of the 4th of September. Their contents may be thus briefly stated:—The capture of the small port of Bourgas, on the Black Sea, is confirmed; it was, however, only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron; the inhabitants assembled from all parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian outposts, the whole of the troops re-embarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties of the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, is ordered to proceed to Varna, and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that the Turks were occupied busily in fitting out a fleet for the purpose of attacking the Russian squadron before Varna; it is also said the Russians have retreated from Shumla.

The managers of the Colonization Society, state that there are now more than four hundred free people of color ready to embark for Africa—they only wait the ability of the society to furnish means. The owners of more than two hundred slaves, have also expressed a willingness to liberate them the moment the society will convey them to Africa.

The following gentlemen have offered to give the society one hundred dol-

lars a year for ten years; so soon as the number of contributors shall amount to one hundred.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Charleston; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J.; John T. Norton, Esq. Albany, N. Y.; E. F. Backus, New Haven, Conn.; a gentleman in Mississippi; Matthew Carey, Esq. Philadelphia; Jonah Bissel, Esq. Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Carey has annexed no condition to his subscription—but contributes for the good, and because of the good, of the society. U. S. Gaz.

March of Improvement.—The establishment of a Cherokee paper, as well as the invention of an alphabet in that language, are goodly signs of increased light among these natives of the forest. What is still more astonishing in their career of improvement, is, the appearance of an Executive Message from the principal Chiefs of the Nation to the General Council; a state paper containing some wise suggestions touching the policy of their commonwealth. In one particular, this document is worthy of notice to the legislators of Maryland: it recommends that the names of voters should be registered. We are as decided friends of universal suffrage as any body else; but we conceive some enactments will soon be necessary to preserve the purity of our elections, and restrain the imposition so often practised at our polls, of illegal and spurious votes. Men who have no local habitation and name, and who are as transient as blue jays, are fitting among us during our contested elections, and perchance too from neighboring States, ready to swell the votes on either side, as they may be acted upon by the demagogues of the day.

Hagerstown Herald.

Spain.—We understand, says the N. York Daily Advertiser, that private letters from Spain, among other information, state there is some prospect of the re-establishment of the Cortes, under certain limitations or modifications.

The Grand Jury for this County have found an indictment for a libel against Theodore Lyman, Esq. for publishing some days back in the Jackson Republican of this city, that the Hon. D. WENSTER was included by the President in the charge of treasonable projects against "certain federal leaders."

Boston Patriot.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. JAMES MAGINLY, of Hamiltonban township, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, near Emmittsburg, Md. of pulmonary consumption, the Rev. JAMES A. LYNCH, Professor of Mathematics in that Institution, aged 26 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th of December next,

A PLANTATION

or Tract of Land, late the property of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, containing 230 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Abdiel M. Allister, and others; about 150 acres are cleared, of which 20 acres are good meadow, and upwards of 40 acres in clover; the rest well timbered. The improvements are a good

Log House and double Log Barn, with Sheds, waggon shed and corn-crib; a good well of water at the door; a spring and spring house convenient; an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, runs through said farm. The fences in good repair.

A sufficient title will be given. Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it, by the subscriber, living thereon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Nov. 25. ts
If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year, from the 1st of April next.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Valuable LOT OF GROUND, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-House and Smith-Shop:

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to John Keefer's Public House, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber, ANDREW MILLER, at the Two Taverns.

Nov. 25. 1f

RETAILERS
Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the fifth section of a supplement to an Act entitled an Act laying a duty on Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those that have, and those that have not, taken out Licenses within their respective Cities and Counties.—The following is published in pursuance of said section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, who have taken out Licenses:

- JOHN CARL,
H. B. DENWIDDIE,
D. & H. SHRIVER,
JACOB SPANGLER,
CHRISTIAN BISHOP,
WM. ALBRIGHT,
JOHN MCKNIGHT,
PHILIP LONG,
GEORGE WILSON,
JOHN MILLER,
SIMON BECKER,
JACOB HAPLEIGH,
JOSEPH O. THOMPSON,
JOHN BARNITZ,
JESSE HOUCK,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
ABRAHAM KING,
HENRY SANDEHS,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
FOX & HENRY,
GEORGE MYERS,
JOHN GORLEY,
DAVID MIDDLECOFF,
JESSE CORNELL,
PETER BEISEL,
THOMAS MCKNIGHT,
CHRISTIAN HEMLER,
W. & F. HAPKE,
GEORGE BANGE,
ENOCH SIMPSON,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
PHILIP MILLER,
T. J. COOPER,
WM. E. CAMP,
C. J. SHOWER,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GEORGE SPOPE,
WM. GILLESPIE,
ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
JOHN MILHENNY,
FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER,
DAVID WHITE.

Persons returned as Retailers in said County, who have not taken out Licenses:

- THOMAS WILSON,
BLYTHE & JOHNSTON,
H. & C. BARNITZ,
JOHN ARNOLD,
HIRAM BOYD,
L. DILL & SON,
JOHN BROUGHS,
CATHERINE DURBORROW.

Retailers that have not taken their Licenses, are requested to lift them within the present month.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,
County Treasurer.

Gettysburg, Nov. 25. 3t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, to wit:

The account of Col. Wm. Knox, administrator, with the will annexed, of Magdalena Adams, deceased.

The further account of John Faller and Peter Brickner, Executors of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

The further account of John Aulbaugh and John Hostetter, Executors of David Millinger, deceased.

The account of William McCurdy, Administrator of Barnabas M'Sherry, Jr. deceased, who was acting Executor of Barnabas M'Sherry, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of Sarah Wierman, deceased.

The account of Hannah Blakely, Executor of William Brannan, deceased.

The account of Stephen Wible, Administrator of Mary Wible, deceased.

The account of Christian Picking, Administrator of John Nitchman, Sr. deceased.

The account of William F. Bonner, Administrator of Thompson T. Bonner, deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, 2 Nov. 22, 1823 3t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, on the 18th inst. a Red and White COW, with a short tail, and a bell on—no other marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAN'L LINEHARD.

Nov. 25. 1f

BALTIMORE & OHIO
RAIL ROAD.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of about eight and a half miles of this Road will be received at the hotel of Mr. Joseph Talbott, Fredericktown, Md. from the 5th to the 10th of December. This portion of Road extends from the western base of the Chapel Ridge to the western base of the Caldecott Mountain, comprehending the "Point of Rocks," on the northern margin of the Potomac River. It will be divided into suitable sections for contract.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the construction of the masonry which may be requisite. It is expected that strangers will accompany their Proposals with testimonials of character and capacity.

The Superintendent of the Road will attend and give such information and explanations as those disposed to contract may desire.

S. H. LONG, President
Board of Engineers.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.

Domestic Attachment.

Nicholas Swingle, Domestic Attachment vs. James Beggs and Caleb Harlan. Pleas of Adams county.

THE subscribers, Trustees in this Domestic Attachment, give notice, that they will meet at the house of James Gourley, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th day of January next, when and where they require all persons indebted to the defendants, or either of them, to pay and deliver to us, all sums of money and property, due and belonging to the said defendants, or either of them; and, also, all Creditors of the said defendants, or either of them, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands on said day.

N. B. Some claims were presented to former Trustees, which were not properly authenticated, and cannot be received or allowed, unless presented anew, with the proper proof.

THOMAS C. REED,
WM. MCLELLAN, Jr.,
THOS. J. COOPER, Trustees.

Nov. 25. 3t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th of December next,

A FARM

situate in Frederick county, Md. containing 186 Acres of Land, of an excellent quality; a large proportion of which is heavily timbered. This farm lies in the fork of Monocacy and Piney creek, adjoining lands of John McKaleb, John Harris, Wm. Harris, and the heirs of Jacob Sheets; about equidistant between Emmittsburg and Taneytown, (not more than 6 miles from either.) The improvements are a

Log House and Barn,

a good stone spring-house; and a large Apple and Peach Orchard. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of this property, as persons who wish to purchase will inquire; and know that there has been as good crops raised on this place as any in the county. The Terms, which will be liberal; will be made known on the day of sale.

MATTHIAS STEIGERS.

Nov. 25. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of December next,

A certain Tract of Land, containing 207 Acres, more or less, situate in Frankford township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Daniel Rex, Samuel McDowell, Peter Stoneberger, and others, and has thereon erected a two story

Log Dwelling-House and Kitchen, and other back buildings; a double Log Barn, a DISTILLERY; and a good Orchard—all in good repair.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have a view of the property, by applying to Alexander Kerr or Peter Stoneberger, of the same township.

HENRY LOGAN,
ANN LOGAN,
Adm'rs. of James Logan, dec'd.

Nov. 25. ts
N. B. If not sold on said day, or previous, it will be Rented for one year.

The Officers of the Hunters-Town Company,

AND the Treasurer, and Constables holding Warrants in their hands for collection, are requested to meet at the house of John Brough, on Saturday the 4th of December next.

JOHN GRAFT.

Nov. 25. 2f

LYNCH.
By Dermody, the Irish Genius.
I talked of the griefs of the days that
Of afflictions and sorrows severe,
From the May-morn of life was with clouds o-
vercast.
How the blossoms of hope were all nipt by
the blast,
And Beauty sat listening to hear!
Of trials and troubles and many a wrong,
And of ills that beset me so near,
Of treachery's snare, of ingratitude's tongue,
Of cold and 'twas pleasant the tale to prolong,
For Beauty repaid with a tear!
A soft form of Beauty that gladdens the
soul,
As bright as thy sympathy dear!
When thy bright beaming eyes with benigni-
ty roll,
How leaves thy full bosom at pity's control,
And thy roses are wash'd with a tear!
The Beauty—thy tear which from sympathy
flows,
To meekness shall ever be dear,
To the balm of all ills, 'tis the cure of all
woes,
And the heart-ravelling wounds of remem-
brance shall wash'd with a tear

MURDERER'S CREEK.

We noticed, some days since, a pub-
lication entitled a *New Mirror for Travellers*.
The following interesting ac-
count of an affecting incident is from
the same work. The scene of this tra-
gedy was in Dutchess county, New
York.
Little more than a century ago, the
beautiful region watered by this stream,
was possessed by a small tribe of Indi-
ans, which has long since become ex-
tinct or incorporated with some other
savage nation of the west. Three or
four hundred yards from where the
stream discharges itself into the Hud-
son, a white family of the name of Sta-
cy, had established itself, in a log
house, by tacit permission of the tribe,
to whom Stacy had made himself use-
ful by his skill in a variety of little arts
highly esteemed by the savages. In-
particular, a friendship subsisted be-
tween him and an old Indian called
Naoman, who often came to his house
and partook of his hospitality. The
Indians never forgave injuries nor for-
got benefits. The family consisted of
Stacy, his wife and two children, a boy
and a girl, the former five, the latter
three years old.
One day Naoman came to Stacy's
log hut in his absence, lighted his pipe
and sat down. He looked very serious,
sometimes sighed deeply, but said not
a word. Stacy's wife asked him what
was the matter, if he was sick. He
shook his head, sighed, but said noth-
ing, and soon went away. The next
day he came again, and behaved in the
same manner. Stacy's wife began to
think strange of this, and related it to
her husband, who advised her to urge
the man to an explanation the next time
he came. Accordingly when he repeat-
ed his visit the day after, she was more
importunate than usual. At last the
old Indian said, "I am a red man, and
the pale faces are our enemies—why
should I speak?" "But my husband
and I are your friends; you have eaten
salt with us a thousand times, and my
children have sat on your knees as of-
ten. If you have anything on your
mind, tell it me." "It will cost me my
life, if it is known, and the white-faced
women are not good at keeping secrets,"
replied Naoman. "Try me and see."
"Will you swear by your Great Spirit,
that you will tell none but your hus-
band?" "I have none else to tell." "But
will you swear?" "I do swear by our
Great Spirit, I will tell none but my
husband." "Not if my tribe should kill
you for not telling?" "Not if your tribe
should kill me for not telling."
Naoman then proceeded to tell her
that owing to some encroachments of
the white people below the mountains,
his tribe had become irritated, and
were resolved that night to massacre
all the white settlers within their reach.
That she must send for her husband,
inform him of the danger, and as se-
cretly and speedily as possible take
their canoe and paddle with all haste o-
ver the river to Fishkill for safety. "Be
quick and do nothing that may excite
suspicion," said Naoman as he depart-
ed. The good wife sought her hus-
band, who was down on the river fish-
ing, told him the story, and as no time
was to be lost, they proceeded to the
boat, which was unluckily filled with
water. It took some time to clear it
out, and meanwhile Stacy recollected
his gun which had been left behind. He
proceeded to the house and returned
with it. All this took up considerable
time, and precious time it proved to
be.
The daily visits of
old Naoman, and his more than ordi-
nary gravity, had excited suspicion in
some of the tribe, who had accordingly
paid particular attention to the move-
ments of Stacy. One of the warriors,
dians, who had been kept on the watch,
seeing the whole family about to take
the boat, ran to the little Indian village,
about a mile off, and gave the alarm.
Five Indians collected, ran down to the

river where their canoes were moored,
jumped in and paddled after Stacy,
who, by this time, had got some dis-
tance out into the stream. They gain-
ed on him so fast, that twice he dropped
his paddles and took up his gun. But
his wife prevented his shooting, by tel-
ling him, that if he fired, and they were
afterwards overtaken, they would meet
with no mercy from the Indians. He
accordingly refrained, and plied his
paddle till the sweat rolled in big drops
down his forehead. All would not do:
they were overtaken within a hundred
yards from the shore, and carried
back with shouts of yelling triumph.
When they got ashore, the Indians
set fire to Stacy's house and dragged
himself, his wife and children, to their
village. Here the principal old men,
and Naoman among the rest, assem-
bled to deliberate on the affair. The
chief men among them stated that some
of the tribe had undoubtedly been guilty
of treason, in apprising Stacy, the
white man, of the designs of the tribe,
whereby they took the alarm and well
nigh escaped. He proposed to exam-
ine the prisoners, as to who gave the
information. The old men assented to
this, and Naoman among the rest. Sta-
cy was first interrogated by one of the
old men, who spoke English and inter-
preted to the others. Stacy refused to
betray his informant. His wife was
then questioned, while at the same mo-
ment, two Indians stood threatening
the two children with tomahawks in
case she did not confess. She attempt-
ed to evade the truth, by declaring she
had a dream the night before, which
had alarmed her, and that she had per-
suaded her husband to fly. "The Great
Spirit never deigns to talk in dreams
to a white face," said the old Indian;
"Woman, thou hast two tongues and
two faces. Speak the truth, or thy
children shall surely die." The little
boy and girl were then brought close to
her, and the two savages stood over
them ready to execute their bloody
deeds.
"Wilt thou name," said the old Indi-
an, "the red man who betrayed his tribe?
I will ask thee three times." The moth-
er answered not. "Wilt thou name the
traitor? This is the second time." The
poor woman looked at her husband and
then at her children, and stole a glance
at Naoman, who sat smoking his pipe
with invincible gravity. She rang her
hands and wept, but remained silent.
"Wilt thou name the traitor? 'tis the
third and last time." The agony of the
mother waxed more bitter; again she
sought the eye of Naoman, but it was
cold and motionless. A pause of a mo-
ment awaited her reply, and the toma-
hawks were raised over the heads of
the children, who besought their moth-
er, not to let them be murdered.
"Stop," cried Naoman; "alleges were
turned upon him. 'Stop,' repeated he,
in a tone of authority. "White woman,
thou hast kept thy word with me to the
last moment. I am the traitor. I
have eaten of the salt, warmed myself
at the fire, shared the kindness of these
Christian white people, and it was I
that told them of their danger. I am
a withered, leafless, branchless trunk;
cut me down if you will, I am ready."
A yell of indignation sounded on all
sides. Naoman descended from the
little bank where he sat; shrouded his
face with his mantle of skins, and sub-
mitted to his fate. He felt dead at the
white woman's feet by a blow of the
tomahawk.
But the sacrifice of Naoman, and the
furness of the Christian white woman
did not suffice to save the lives of other
victims. They perished—how, it is
needless to say; and the memory of
their fate has been preserved in the
name of the pleasant stream, on whose
banks they lived and died, which to
this day is called 'Murderer's Creek.'

A Nubian Beauty.—Bruce, while trav-
elling through Sennar, the Southern
Kingdom of Nubia, was taken for a
Physician by the natives, and called by
the Mx to prescribe for "several of the
sable Ladies in his harem." After de-
scribing the apartment into which he
was admitted, he gave the following
description of the ROYAL BEAUTY:
"Upon a large bench or sofa, covered
with blue Surat cloth, sat three per-
sons, clothed from the neck to the feet
with blue cotton shirts. One of these,
who I found was the favorite, was a
black girl, tall and slender, and of
all proportion. She seemed to me,
next to the elephant and rhinoceros,
the largest living creature I had met
with. Her features were perfectly like
those of a negro; a ring of gold passed
through her under lip, and weighed it
down, till like a flap, it covered her
chin, and left her lower jaw, which
was very small and thin. The inside
of her lip she had made black with an-
timony. Her ears reached down to her
shoulders, and had the appearance of
ring of gold, somewhat smaller than a
man's little finger, and about five inches
in diameter. She had a gold necklace,
like what we used to call esclavage, of
several rows one below the another, to

which were hung rows of sequins pier-
ced. She had on her ankles two rings
of gold larger than any I had ever seen
upon the feet of felons; with which I
could not conceive it possible for her
to walk, but I afterwards found that
they were hollow. The others were
dressed much in the same manner."
When I see a young man possess no
more honor than to be dunned, I guess
he will never make a man of respecta-
bility.
When I see a man quit work, be-
cause he has three or four hired men to
oversee, I guess he will have to go to
jail to pay them.
When I see a man suffer a simple
wife to run in debt at a store for what-
ever she fancies, I guess he will soon
wish he had never been married.
When I see a lady possess a large
portion of pride and affectation, I guess
she lacks both delicacy and sense.
When I pass a house, and see the
yard covered with stumps, old hoops,
and broken earthen, I guess the man is
a horse jockey and the woman's a spin-
ner of street yarn.
When I see a woman standing in the
door slipshod, with half a dozen rag-
ged children, and as many more heads
peeping through the broken windows,
I guess her husband married for love,
and do not think he misplaced his affec-
tions nor begrudge him his happiness.
When I see a woman usurp the whole
conversation, I guess she has more lo-
quacity than sense.
When I pass a house and see the win-
dows broken, a bundle of rags in one,
and a hat in another, I guess the mis-
tress is a slut, and the master loves rum.
When I hear a woman using profane
language, I think it time for swearing
to be out of fashion.—*Gleaner.*
Winter Comforts.—Winter is much
dreaded before it arrives, yet when it
comes it brings many enjoyments. It
gives a new impulse to the social feel-
ings—for the very cold that freezes a
man's fingers, seems to give a kindly
thaw to his feelings. The little family
circle is never so closely united and so
happy in itself as in a winter evening,
especially when the storm is beating
upon the window; and he ought to be
a happy man who listens while one of
his children reads, and watches his
eyes sparkling when he reads of an act
of magnanimity, or his lip curl in scorn
at baseness and ingratitude.
Land Crabs.—A statement lately
made by Mr. Phillips respecting the
land crab of the Isle of France, is such
as almost to stagger belief. These
creatures, he informs us, in their ordi-
nary state of existence in the mountains
of those countries, climb trees and prey
on insects, and even on small birds.
They live in society, and at the time of
depositing their eggs, march in mil-
lions strong—in a body of fifty yards in
breadth, and three miles in lengthened
extent—marshalled in three divisions;
they march by night or during rain by
day, and suffer no obstacles to over-
come their perseverance; climbing over
buildings and wading through riv-
ers, and, if attacked, defending them-
selves fiercely and chattering their pin-
cers to intimidate their enemies. The
march continues for two or three
months, when they arrive at the sea, and
after having deposited their eggs, and
undergone various vicissitudes, the
remnant of the indefatigable colony re-
turns to the mountains and woods, hav-
ing been preceded in their journey by
the young brood.
Travelling in Turkey.—There are
generally speaking, no roads, no carria-
ges, no inns, no suppers, no beds. The
only carriages are planks laid upon
rough wheels, drawn with cords by
buffaloes; the only inns are stables with
chopped straw; the suppers are what
you may pick up on the road, and car-
ry to where you stop for the night; and
the only beds are chopped straw, or a
deal board. Such is the state of trav-
elling both in European and Asiatic Tur-
key.—*Wash's Travels.*
WILD MAN.
NUREMBERG, July 30, 1838.
The attention of our philosophical
public has been directed for some
weeks past, to the investigation of a ve-
ry extraordinary phenomenon, which,
unless the whole be an imposture, may
prove important in the investigation of
mind.—About a month ago there ap-
peared in this city, a young man of a-
bout twenty years of age, well propor-
tioned, and of a healthy complexion;
he seemed, however, to walk with diffi-
culty, his knees appearing stiff, and
quite unused to mounting steps. He
was poorly dressed, and his counten-
ance was pale, and a wish was ex-
pressed that he might be enlisted a-
mong the cavalry. His knowledge of
and he spoke and understood but very
few words.—From what has been col-
lected from him, it seems that he had
been shut up in one room, about six
feet high, from his infancy, during
which time he never saw but one human
being—a man who brought him his
provisions, and whom he called his
father. He was kept very clean, and
had two little wooden horses to play
with, but was beaten with a stick when
ever he attempted to stand upright.—
There was a window to the room, from
which every prospect was debarred by
a pile of wood placed close before it;
and the situation of the room seems to
have been such as to exclude sound as
well as sight. From this confinement
he was released by his keeper, who, af-
ter a foot journey of two days, brought
him to the gates of this city, where he
gave him the letter, and enjoining him
to enter, left him. He has now learnt
many new words and things: the for-
mer of which are easily distinguished,
from his pronouncing them differently
from those of his original stock; and
for every one of the latter he can ac-
count himself, by mentioning his res-
pective informants. He is as credulous
as a child, receiving every information
with implicit belief, and it is very diffi-
cult to make him change his notion or
opinion after he has once received it,
as he seems as yet a stranger to doubt
or investigation. The least sound
which strikes his ear unexpectedly, even
the ticking of a clock, creates a
slight convulsion in his face; and when
his olfactory nerves are affected by the
smell of flowers, lemons, &c. he points
to the middle of his forehead, as the
place where he says he feels pain. In
the same manner he rejects every food
but bread and water, as disagreeable to
his unused palate. His sight alone
seems to receive pleasure from new ob-
jects; all his other senses appearing in-
fluenced by the painful only. The
feeling in his fingers seems to be acute,
and he uses them often to assist his
weak sight. His hearing has improv-
ed, and he is fond of the piano forte,
which they are teaching him, but he ex-
presses his dislike of singing, which he
calls screaming. His memory is very
good; he repeats the names and titles
(no trifle with us in Germany) of per-
sons, as well as expressions of civility,
with unerring correctness, always men-
tioning the people from whom he receiv-
ed every individual word. But his at-
tention is not great, except to what he
is himself engaged in, where it is quite
exclusive. He uses as yet the verb in
the infinitive mood only. He seems to
have no general idea; no trace of any
religious notion; no conception of a
past or a future, every thing being pre-
sent with him, even the succession of
light and dark; nor does he seem a-
ware of right or wrong. He complains
of the ill usage he received from his
keeper, only as to the pain it caused
him, in the same manner as he does a-
bout the pain he receives from the per-
ception of an object new to his senses,
or about a burn, which he received at
once touching fire. He is very com-
passionate, and expresses his concern
even on seeing a flower pulled to pieces,
and he could not be reconciled to the
correctness of pulling down an old house
which he witnessed, until he was told
that it would be made fine, as he was
made when they gave him new clothes
for his old ones. Finding it difficult to
express himself fully with his deficien-
cy of language, he is very vehement in
his gestures.—*London Weekly Review.*
Annual Consumption of London.—The
number of oxen annually consumed in
London has been estimated at 110,000;
calves 50,000, sheep 770,000, lambs
250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000, besides
animals of other kinds. The total a-
mount of butchers' meat sold at the prin-
cipal market, which is Smithfield, is es-
timated at £8,000,000 annually. There
are on an average annually brought to
Billingsgate Market 2,500 cargoes of
fish of forty tons each, and about 20,000
tons by land carriage; in the whole
120,000 tons. The supply of poultry
being inadequate to the demand, the
prices are consequently high, and that
article is mostly confined to the tables
of the wealthy. The consumption of
wheat in London may be averaged at
900,000 quarters, each containing 8
Winchester bushels; of porter and ale
2,000,000 barrels, each containing 36
gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,
000 gallons; wine 65,000 pipes, butter
21,000,000 lbs. and cheese 26,000,000
lbs. The quantity of coals consumed
is about 1,200,000 chaldrons of thirty-
six bushels, of a ton and a half to each
chaldron. About 10,000 cows are kept
in the vicinity of London, for supplying
the inhabitants with milk, and they are
supposed to yield nearly 7,000,000 gal-
lons every year; even this great quan-
tity, however, is considerably increased
by the dealers who adulterate it by at
least one fourth with water, before they
serve their customers. The difference
of feeding cattle about the year 1700,
and at the present period 1828, is stri-
kingly illustrated by the following com-
parison.—In the year 1700, the average
of oxen sold in the London market was
370 lbs; of calves 50 lbs; of sheep 23 lbs;
& of lambs 18 lbs; the present average
weight is, of oxen 800 lbs; of calves 140
lbs; of sheep 30 lbs; & of lambs 50 lbs.

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& of lambs 18 lbs; the present average
weight is, of oxen 800 lbs; of calves 140
lbs; of sheep 30 lbs; & of lambs 50 lbs.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed,
Esq. President of the several
Courts of Common Pleas in the coun-
ties composing the Ninth District, and
Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-
miner, and General Jail delivery, for
the trial of all capital and other offend-
ers in the said District—and Daniel
Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires,
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,
and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and
Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,
for the trial of all capital and other of-
fenders in the County of Adams—hav-
ing issued their precept, bearing date
the 27th of August, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
twenty eight, and to me directed, for
holding a Court of Common Pleas and
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace
and General Jail Delivery, and Court of
Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on
Monday the 24th of November, next—
Notice is hereby given
to all the Justices of the peace, the Cor-
oner, and Constables, within the said
County of Adams, that they be then and
there, in their proper persons, with
their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-
aminations, and other Remembrances,
to do those things, which to their offi-
ces, and in that behalf, appertain to be
done—and also they who will prosecute
against the prisoners that are, or then
shall be in the Jail of the said County of
Adams, are to be then and there, to
prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day
of October, A. D. 1828.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF
CONRAD HANES,
LATE of Reading township, Ad-
ams county, deceased, to wit: Ja-
cob Hanes, Sarah, intermarried with
John Bream, John Hanes, Mary, in-
termarried with David March, Abraham
Hanes, Leah Hanes, and Samuel Hanes;
or the Guardians of such as are Minors;
that an INQUEST will be held at the
late dwelling-house of said deceased, in
Reading township, on Friday the 14th
of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
to make partition of the lands of the
said CONRAD HANES, to and among the
heirs of said deceased, or as many of
them as the same will accommodate, if
the same will admit of such partition,
without prejudice to, or spoiling the
whole; otherwise, to value and ap-
praise the whole, undivided, according
to the form of the Act of Assembly in
such cases made and provided.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, Oct. 21. } 4t
Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF
JOHN NITCHMAN,
LATE of Adams county, deceased,
viz: John Nitchman, Rebecca, in-
termarried with Joseph Libet, Philip
Nitchman, Margaret, intermarried with
John Albert, David Nitchman, Susana,
intermarried with William Bollar,
and Christina, intermarried with An-
thony Deardorff; that an INQUEST
will be held at the late dwelling-house
of said deceased, in Reading town-
ship, on Thursday the 13th of November
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to make par-
tition of the lands of the said JOHN
NITCHMAN, to and among the heirs of
said deceased, or as many of them as
the same will accommodate, if the
same will admit of such partition, with-
out prejudice to, or spoiling the whole;
otherwise, to value and appraise the
whole, undivided, according to the
form of the Act of Assembly in such
cases made and provided.
P. HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, Oct. 21. } 4t
NOTICE.
IN pursuance of an Order of the Or-
phans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE,
on Thursday the 20th of November next,
A TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of Samuel Pat-
terson, Jacob Miller, Daniel O'Brien
and others, containing
115 ACRES
more or less, of Patented Land, about
80 of which are cleared—the balance in
good timber. The improvements are a
Log House & Barn,
a good Apple and Peach Or-
chard, and a good Well at the house.
The Turnpike Road leading from Car-
lsruhe to Baltimore, runs between the
house and barn. To be sold as the Es-
tate of RICH'D KITCHEN, dec'd.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.
on the preceding day of Wednesday, the
19th of November next, at 12 o'clock, M.
be made known by
DAVID WHITE, Adm'r.
By the Court—Geo. ZIEGLER, Ck.
Oct. 21. } 4t

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT.
TO THE PUBLIC.

When I found myself called upon on a recent occasion to reply to a writer in the Winyaw Intelligencer, under the signature of "Union," I was well aware, that by impugning statements, which could only have been derived from one of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, I should probably bring before the public, the real author of all the charges which had of late been so industriously circulated against his colleagues. In exposing to the world the source of these accusations, I felt that I should do a simple act of justice to my colleagues, and render an acceptable service to the public. It is true that I was at no loss myself as to the individual from whom alone these charges could have emanated. I knew of course that none but a member of the delegation could pretend to be aware of the measures proposed, or the sentiments expressed at a private meeting among themselves in the city of Washington, and I must be permitted, in justice to my colleagues, to add, that there was but one individual in the delegation, whom I could suspect of having given publicity to the unguarded expressions which may have fallen from his colleagues in the course of free and friendly intercourse. The letter addressed to me, therefore, in the last Winyaw Intelligencer, under the signature of *Thomas R. Mitchell*, has excited in my bosom neither surprise nor indignation. In the mere disclosure to the world of the name of the accuser, every thing has been accomplished which was necessary to the vindication of the delegation.

Mr. Mitchell does indeed attempt to separate himself from the anonymous writers who had assailed the delegation. For the grave and serious charges preferred by those writers, he has substituted others of a very different character; and after having given currency to the heaviest imputations against his colleagues, he now affects to consider himself as "forced to speak" upon a subject which he had not even contributed to bring before the world. He tells us, "that he does not even know the author of Union;" and that his statements were communicated only "to a few of the most enlightened and confidential of his constituents, with no view that they should be published, &c." But while Mr. Mitchell has taken to himself my denunciation of the authors of the charges against the delegation, he has not attempted to explain how the sentiments and opinions expressed by his colleagues at a private meeting in Washington, have come to be the subject of public discussion. He has not told us, how charges impugning the conduct of his colleagues on that occasion, could have found their way into the public prints, except through the agency of Mr. Mitchell himself, or his confidential friends. He has not told us, how it has happened, that during his late canvass (if report speaks true) his own claims to a re-election were openly supported on the ground, that he alone had been faithful to the Constitution, while most of his colleagues were plotting "a dissolution of the Union." I feel that it is unnecessary to press this point further. No one can fail to award to Mr. Mitchell whatever credit he may be entitled to for having brought before the public the proceedings of his colleagues at Washington, whether those proceedings shall be considered as censurable or otherwise; and if it shall appear that those proceedings have been grossly misrepresented, it will be for him to explain the source of these misrepresentations.

I shall now proceed to show what the charges preferred against the delegation were, and what they now are—from which it will appear that Mr. Mitchell, when brought before the bar of the public, has not only abandoned almost every one of the charges originally preferred against his colleagues, but very adroitly substituting others of a different import, has attempted to withdraw the public attention from the true character of the accusation and of the accuser. No one will deny that the charge heretofore preferred against the South Carolina delegation, consisted substantially in this, that they had held a meeting at my house in Washington last winter, immediately after the passage of the Tariff law, for the purpose of devising plans to effect a separation of the States—the several plans proposed for that purpose were at the same time plainly set forth, and "the final determination adopted," distinctly stated. The following were the most material of these plans, as set forth by the writers in question:

1st. That in order to "end all further political connexion with the government," [or in other words to effect a dissolution of the Union,] "the members should immediately abandon their seats and return home."

2d. That it was proposed and "the determination finally adopted," that the members on their return home, should make every effort "to inculcate such doctrines as would induce the people to agree to and advocate a separation of the States."

Such was "the substance" of the accusation which I was specially called upon to admit or deny. It will be seen at once, that its very essence consists in imputing to the delegation the design of effecting a dissolution of the Union, and that this was the true object of a meeting held at my house in the City of Washington, "called," as it was said, "to consult upon measures to be pursued as regards the Tariff law." If, instead of assuming this imposing form, the accusation had consisted in imputing, (as Mr. Mitchell has attempted to do,) to certain members of the delegation the expression of particular opinions, (which, whether correct or incorrect, have no bearing whatever, either on the character of the meeting, or the "determinations adopted,") I should not have troubled the public with one word upon the subject. Having publicly denied that the meeting at my house in Washington, had any other object than to consult about the measures proper to be pursued in relation to the Tariff; having denied that any proposition was made "to dissolve our political connexion with the government," either by "the withdrawal of the members," or in any other mode, I had certainly a right to expect that some attempt would have been made to sustain these charges, or that their falsehood would have been acknowledged.

But while Mr. Mitchell makes no attempt whatever to sustain these allegations, (which as I have shown could only have originated with himself and friends) while in fact he does not even pretend that the object of the meeting in question was "a dissolution of the Union," or that it was even "determined" to persuade the people, "to agree to a separation of the States," he turns aside, and attempts to detail the conversation of several members of the delegation, and makes up a new issue, whether certain sentiments were or were not expressed by particular individuals?—The mere statement of the case, demonstrates the injustice of the accusation heretofore preferred against the Delegation. But as Mr. Mitchell has thought proper to prefer other charges, and to introduce casual remarks said to have been made by myself and others, on the occasion alluded to, it becomes necessary to take some further notice of his statements.

Considering the character of all free conversations, the utter impossibility of stating them fully and accurately, it is with unfeigned reluctance that I find myself constrained to follow Mr. Mitchell, in his course. But, it is impossible to submit to the misstatement of my own remarks; there is no alternative left, but to give as full an account of what was actually said, as can now be furnished by my own recollection and that of my colleagues, whose statements (as far as they have as yet been received) are subjoined. It was alleged by the writer of "Union," that a proposition was submitted, "that the members should abandon their seats in Congress, return home, and thereby end all political connexion with the Government." I denied that any such proposition was submitted to the Delegation or decided by them, and in this denial it will be seen that I am fully sustained by the statements of every member of the delegation. Mr. Mitchell, however, dropping entirely the most essential ingredient in the accusation, the avowed purpose of adopting this measure "in order to put an end to all further political connexion with the Government," now asserts, that a proposition was made by one of our members "that we should formally secede from Congress, return home, and say to our constituents, that our services were no longer of any use."—Now, it will be seen from the annexed statements, that the facts are, that one of the delegation, [Mr. Hamilton] without proposing that the members should "formally secede," or submitting, indeed, any proposition whatever on the subject, merely expressed his own individual inclination to pursue that course, not as a measure that was to dissolve all political connexion of "South Carolina with the Federal Government," but simply because, in Major Hamilton's opinion, (now the tariff had passed) his services in Washington were no longer of any use. It appears that every member of the Delegation was opposed to the course the Major had determined to pursue, and yet Mr. Mitchell seems, even now, to shudder at the fearful responsibility which was nearly thrown upon him, "of remaining alone in Washington in opposition to the views of the whole Delegation."—The next point that requires notice is, Mr. Mitchell's new version of the charges, that the members "finally determined to induce the People to agree to, and advocate a separation of the States."—Here Mr. Mitchell seems to admit that no such "determination" was ever made, nay he does not pretend that e-

ven any "proposition" to that effect was submitted, thus acknowledging the entire want of any foundation, in truth, of the most material of all the charges preferred against the delegation. But he tells us, that certain other propositions were submitted (by whom he does not state,) none of which it seems, however, were finally agreed to, but which, together with all the other plans, were "finally abandoned at my instance,"—lest any increase of excitement in South Carolina might prove injurious to the election of Gen. Jackson." Thus, then, it would appear, from Mr. Mitchell's own showing, that, so far from it having been agreed to excite the People so as to induce them "to agree to a separation of the States," it was finally determined to allay the excitement. As I presume I am not the individual alluded to, as having made the propositions described by Mr. Mitchell, it is not incumbent on me to notice them further. I cannot refrain, however, from saying, that without admitting that Mr. Mitchell has stated these propositions correctly, it is difficult to conceive what censure he desires to attach to any one, when he charges him with proposing "a free communication with the principal men in his district on the subject of the Tariff"—or that the members should communicate with each other "on the state of the public feeling"—or even that they should "meet at Columbia,"—unless, indeed, the object of such a meeting had been (as Mr. M. alleges) for the purpose of devising and maturing some plan of action for the State Government"—which the statement of Col. Drayton conclusively disproves.

Mr. Mitchell has next thought proper to impute to me personally the expression of certain opinions with regard to the power and resources of the State, which, from the connexion in which they are placed with certain observations attributed to Mr. M'Duffie, leaves no doubt of the design to represent me as advocating a separation of the states. As the expression of these opinions constitutes the only offence specially laid to my charge either by Mr. Mitchell or his friends, I think proper to give it a special notice. I deny, then, that I made any one of the observations attributed to me. It will appear from the statements of Col. Drayton and Maj. Hamilton, that the remarks which Mr. Mitchell thinks proper to attribute to me, were actually made by one of those gentlemen. The public will thus see what reliance is to be placed on Mr. Mitchell's statements, when designed, as this unquestionably was, deeply to implicate the conduct of an individual. But, while I thus relieve myself from the only charge which has been preferred against me, personally,—if it will afford Mr. M. or his friends any gratification to know my opinion on the subject, I will say to them, that I concur entirely with Major Hamilton in the belief that the Federal Government possesses no power to coerce a Sovereign State by enforcing an unconstitutional law at the point of the bayonet,—and I rejoice, for the sake of the Southern States, and the liberties of my country, that it is so. I rejoice "that the standing army is a mere handful of men,"—that "no Southern [or any other] militia will ever consent to take up arms against our people," and that our gallant brethren of Virginia and North Carolina "will never permit the passage of troops through their territories for the purpose of subjecting South Carolina." And if any Carolinian feels or wishes it to be otherwise, I envy him neither his feelings nor his patriotism.

With regard to the charges brought forward against Mr. M'Duffie, I will only say I heard no such remark as that attributed to him by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. M'Duffie, however, is too capable of defending himself to need any assistance from me. I now take leave of this subject. No one can abhor a newspaper controversy more than I do. I was constrained in the first instance to appear before the public, or to submit to the imputation of having had a meeting of the South Carolina Delegation at my own house for the purpose of devising plans for a separation of the States. In putting down that imputation, I have been charged with having uttered sentiments on that occasion, which it will be seen never passed my lips,—and that too in connexion with a proposition that was never made. I have felt it to be a duty to myself and to the country, to contradict these statements. The true objects, may the patriotic character of the meeting at my house in Washington, has been now established beyond all controversy, and as to the correctness of the sentiments expressed by the several members of the Delegation, that is a matter for their own constituents. As far as regards my own conduct on the occasion, it will be seen that not an act has been done, nor a word uttered, which "the most malicious slander, unprincipled as it is," can succeed "in distorting into a sentiment hostile to the Union," inconsistent with a just "reverence" to the Constitution, or an earnest devotion to the interests, the honor and the welfare of South Carolina.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Mr. Monroe.—It appears by an address which the citizens of Albemarle, (Va.) have made to the public, that the final blow has been struck upon the property of Mr. Monroe, and that in consequence, houseless and penniless, he has left that neighborhood, and we suppose the State. We have for some time understood that this result was inevitable, and that he would be obliged to leave a place which has been his residence for fifty years. It is not, therefore, improbable that he has or may become a resident of this city, where also resides one of his daughters, married to Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. The late neighbors of Mr. Monroe in Albemarle, evince a general friendship and sympathy for their venerable friend, and have not seen, without efforts to arrest it, the calamity which has separated Mr. Monroe from them. They have made a strong appeal to the citizens of that section, as well as our country generally, accompanied with minute and interesting facts, showing the pecuniary sacrifices made by Mr. Monroe, during half a century of public service at home and abroad. It is yet the object and the hope of the citizens of Albemarle, that Legislative aid will be extended in a case fraught with so much personal hardship, not in the way of a grant or a pension, but as a remuneration for losses actually sustained by Mr. Monroe, while in the public employ. Of the validity of these claims upon the Government, or in relation to them in any wise, we are not prepared to say anything, other than that it must be the wish of every generous heart, to see them examined promptly, and interpreted most liberally and kindly. Venerating, as we do, all that devoted race of Revolutionary patriots, of whom Mr. Monroe is among the last, we are anxious that, amid the general prosperity and universal happiness diffused by their labors, their last days should be their best days. As New-Yorkers, too, we cannot but be affected with the spectacle of an aged patriot leaving his native State, and coming among us for bread. "An old man, broken with the storms of State, has come to lay his bones among you!" N. Y. Nat. Adv.

The project for holding a convention to nominate a Jackson successor to Governor Shulze, does not get along so smoothly as was anticipated. Secret hostilities have long existed between the two great factions, which compose the Jackson party in Pennsylvania, & have more publicly manifested themselves since the great triumph of the thirty-first of October. The question is now no longer whether Adams or Jackson shall rule, but whether the Van Buren or the Calhoun party shall use the General. The nomination of a Governor in Pennsylvania will have an important influence on this contest. The Van Buren party are determined that the new Governor shall not be a Calhoun man, and the Calhoun men will endeavor to prevent the nomination of a tool of Martin Van Buren. This controversy will throw much difficulty in the way of the proposed convention, both parties being confident that this nomination will indicate their respective strengths in Pennsylvania. So that after all the blusterings of the Jacksonites, Mr. Shulze will quietly enjoy the term of nine years.

Pittsburg Gaz.

Ejectment suits have been commenced in the United States' Court, by the Hon. Edward Livingston, to recover lands in this county, claimed under the late John Nicholson. It will be remembered that, all the lands conveyed by him to land companies and individuals, after a certain time, were subsequently claimed and taken by the state; and Commissioners were appointed to sell them. The suits now commenced are intended to try the legality of the state proceedings, and will be one of the most important legal contests that has ever agitated Pennsylvania.

Carlisle Volunteer.

The fare in the Steam boats, from New York to Albany, is reduced to 75 cents; distance about 150 miles.

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be

received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder hereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorized by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 3d days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NEL MIDDLESWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL STURGEON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Nov. 25. 1828.